Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

LAW RELATIVE TO DESERTERS.

Lists to be Furnished—Duty of Officers.

In answer to inquiries relative to the deserters' law, and the lists of deserters in this State, the Adjutant General states that the latter are now being printed, and will be furnished to the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions as soon as possible. The fifth section of the act entitled "A further supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," makes it the duty of the Adjutant General to procure the names of deserters from the proper officers of the United States. The fifth section is as follows:

Section 5. That it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth to procure, from the proper officers of the United States, certified copies of all rolls and records containing official evidence of the fact of the desertion of all persons, who were citizens of this Commonwealth, and who were deprived of citizenship, and disqualified by the said act of Congress, of March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to cause to be recorded and preserved, in books to be provided and kept for that purpose, in his office, full and complete exemplifications of such rolls and records, and to cause true copies to be made thereof, *and furnished to the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth*, accurate duplicates, or exemplifications, of such rolls and records, embracing the names of all such disqualified persons as had their residence within the limits of said counties respectively, at the time of their being marked or designated deserters; *and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth to preserve, in books to be kept for the purpose, all such exemplifications of such rolls and records so furnished, and to allow access thereto, and furnish certified copies therefrom, on request, in like manner as in the case of other records of such courts.*

The Presidential Tour.

President Johnson and *suite* left Detroit yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock, and at several points on the Michigan Central Railroad made brief stoppages, where great crowds were gathered and the usual speeches were made. The party reached Chicago at half-past ten o'clock last evening, and were escorted by a large concourse of people to the Sherman House, where Mayor Rice welcomed the President to the city, and the latter made a brief reply.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A two mile boat race was rowed on Monday on the Passaic river, N. J., between the "Brunette," four oars, and the "Nereid," six oars. Won by the former by forty-eight seconds, sixteen of which were allowed by agreement. Time, seventeen minutes and fifty seconds.

The escape of Michael Murphy and his confederates from the Cornwall (Canada) jail is the great topic of the hour at Ottowa. It is believed that the prison guards are Fenians in disguise.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Canada have again begun to warn their flocks against Fenianism. There is certainly something expected by this class of men who are seldom mistaken upon Irish matters.

The widow of the late Hon. Samuel Hoar died in Concord, Mass., on Thursday last, at the age of eighty-three years. She was the youngest and last surviving child of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut.

Since the Paraguayan war commenced the allies have used one hundred and fifty thousand horses, and of all that number not one now appears. The government sees itself reduced to the necessity of sending to embargo seven thousand tamed horses and mules accustomed to feed on grain, and to work in harness or saddle.

One of the passengers per steamer Manhattan which arrived at New York a few days ago, brought with him a sod of turf about the size of a common brick, which is over a hundred years old, and which is preserved with religious care. It once formed a portion of the old Augustinian church in the city of Limerick, and was used as part of the materials required near the erection of the altar, and was probably used, as in other buildings at that time, to prevent damp and insure a dry receptacle for articles of precious metals or other valuables.

Colonel Ives, brother-in-law of Capt. Semmes, and formerly engineer-in-chief on General Lee's staff, was mobbed in New York on Monday, on account of an outrage he is alleged to have committed on a lady of respectability. He was saved by the police. The lady implicated denies the truth of the charge against Ives.

Col. James C. Burnham, a well-known citizen of New York, died on the 2d inst. He was formerly city marshal under Mayor Wood, and was among the last surviving officers of the New York regiments in the Mexican war.

The newspapers of Uruguay inform us that Brazil is proceeding to make heavy reclamations of Uruguay. This is done in time of war, both countries have their armies fighting a foreign and common foe; the Government is not yet fully established since the revolution effected by the aid of Brazil; and, besides, it has no money to pay a just claim and no army to resist an unjust one. It is ominous, and many fear that it is only the prelude to a taking possession of that country by Brazil.

Alderman Rafferty, of Chicago, was garroted in the streets of that city on Monday night, and robbed of all the valuables on his person. One of the garroters was arrested, but the other thief succeeded in getting away with the property.

The thieves who have gone to Chicago to ply their trade during the Douglas Monument ceremonies have already begun operations. Numerous robberies are reported in the papers of that city.

The body of Mrs. Margaret Harris, wife of G. Harris, was found in the Lake at Chicago on Monday last. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and it is believed she was the victim of foul play. Her husband has been arrested on suspicion.

A Railroad project has been started at Toledo, Ohio, to connect that city by Railroad with Galion, Michigan. The distance is only about seventy-five miles.

Colonel Roberts, James Gibbons, General Michael Murphy, General O'Niell, General Sweeney, General Speer, General Heffernan, Senator Morrison, Senator O'Sullivan, Senator Gannon, Senator Carey, Senator Meehan, Central Organizers Hymes, D. O. Sullivan, and other distinguished Fenians have arrived at Troy to be present at the Fenian Congress.

A gang of five desperadoes forced an entrance to the farm house of Jacob A. Snyder, at Snyd's Hollow, near Troy, New York, on Sunday night, and made an unsuccessful search for $4,000 secreted on the premises.

Col. O. S. Hamilton, of Lebanon, Ind., made a brutal assault on T. H. S. McCain, Editor of the *Patriot*, on Monday night last, for publishing an article reflecting upon Hamilton's military career.

It is proposed to consolidate the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce with the Library Association of that city, as an additional facility for the former organization in the matter of newspaper news, &c.

The Fire Department of Wheeling will hold their annual parade and exhibition on the 13th instant.

A new line of steamships between New York and St. Petersburg and other Russian ports has been established.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says that information has been received from San Domingo which represents that the subject of annexation to the United States is regarded as consummated.

The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondence of the 29th ult., says: It is being hoped that the French Emperor will not withdraw his troops. The Imperialists had determined upon a new aggressive campaign—one object being the recapture of Chihuahua. The Liberals have gained numerous successes in the interior. Several Americans are confined in San Juan D'Alloa castle, charged with conspiracy, and one is condemned to be shot. Dr. J. H. Baker, one of them, had committed suicide while deranged.

The *Herald* says that it has reliable private advices from Washington to the effect that Maximilian has expressed to the officers of his household his determination to abdicate at once, unless the Empress shall receive from Napoleon the renewed supplies of men and money which she requests. The Emperor's views were that in the event of Napoleon's refusal, he would prefer the happy retirement of his home to the anxieties of the Mexican empire, when all his best intentions were misunderstood and his sincere efforts to advance the interests of his people maliciously thwarted. The campaign against Matamoras and Tampico will not be abandoned; but this in no way effects Maximilian's determination.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

SYRACUSE.

Union State Convention of New York.

Speech of Gen. Van Wyck, Temporary Chairman.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 5.—Weiting Hall was filled at noon by delegates, members of the Loyal League, and a large audience in the galleries. At twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order by William R. Stewart, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Lincoln, of Tioga, moved that Judge Tremain, of Albany, be chosen temporary chairman.

Ex-Senator Madden moved to substitute the name of General Charles H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan. He said it was well known that until the past two or three years the power of organizing our convention had been usurped by an outside body. It was the habit for the chairman of the State Committee, on calling the convention to order, to name the temporary presiding officer, and through a mistaken idea of courtesy this was not questioned. Again, a body outside of this convention has assumed to take the naming of both the temporary and permanent presiding officers out of the hands of the convention. The State Committee has no right to do this, and he was opposed to it. He had nothing against Judge Tremain, but General Van Wyck had served his country well and gallantly in the field and in its councils, and besides, he had great experince in civil affairs. He would like to see Judge Tremain selected for permanent chairman, and would support him for that position; but he hoped the Convention would choose General Van Wyck temporary chairman.

Mr. George W. Curtis said the Convention should very carefully consider the question proposed. The Convention is charged with the consideration of the very gravest questions that have arisen under the present crisis. He had the most profound respect for Gen. Van Wyck, but he assured the Convention that it was absolutely essential that harmony should prevail. It has been the habit for the State Committee, emanating as it does from the State Convention, to suggest the name of a temporary chairman, and unless we have lost faith in our committee, he could see no good reason for disregarding the practice.

Mr. Spencer favored the motion of Mr. Madden, expressing, at the same time, great respect for and confidence in Judge Tremain, than whom no man would better grace the chair.

The question was then put, and it was decided that the ayes had it. Subsequently the nomination was made by acclamation. Judge Tremain and James A. Bell were appointed to conduct Gen. Van Wyck to the chair.

On reaching the platform Gen. Van Wyck delivered the following address, frequently interrupted by storms of applause:

Five years ago I had the honor to preside over the deliberations of the representatives of the Union party of the State of New York, just engaging in the stern conflict of arms, standing upon the same platform of principles as now, with the same destiny before and the same banner over us. We were pleading then that this Union bequeathed by our fathers should not, without a struggle, be surrendered to the demands of rebels. We are this day pleading that the results of victory over treason shall not be abandoned; that we shall not publicly proclaim that the blood of three hundred thousand patriots has been shed in vain. The nation then, and with bayonets and bullets, went forth and conquered. With the same zeal, and trusting in the same God, it will respond now. The same battle is still raging, but transferred to another form. The same elements on either side are in the strife. Then arrayed against us were rebels in arms, copperheads conspiring with threats and denunciations appealing to cowardice and avarice through Knights of the Golden Circles, and Sons of Liberty, the machinations of arch-traitors and crowned heads. All these are against us to-day; with us were the stout arms and brave hearts of an army of soldiers, the exertions of millions, also the prayers of every heart p[illegible]ng for liberty; all these aids and lofty influences are with us to-day, except the few who, looking from a low standpoint, have felt constrained to form an alliance with those they lately despised, but we have now the glorious memories and associations of a thousand battles, while rallying by our sides are the spirits of the grand army of patriot martyrs, of Lyon, Kearney, Reynolds, Sedgwick, and McPherson, and last, though not least, our own beloved Wadsworth, cherished in life, his memory will be green forever, the thousands who fill honored though unknown graves in the swamps of the Peninsula, the thickets of the Wilderness, on the field of Gettysburg, among the clouds of Lookout Mountain, at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; of the brave sailors who fired the last shot defiantly from out the waters that were swallowing up the gallant crew of the Cumberland, with the flag of their country flying above their opening graves; that gallant spirit band which went out from the tortured, starved and murdered dead at Belle Isle, Libby, Salisbury, and Andersonville; the spirit, too, of that great Christian patriot, whose maligners, while living, were the friends of his assassin, the vilifiers of whose memory when dead were now the boon companions around the festive board, and rejoicing in the patronage of a man who has deserted the trust of a confiding people. How can the dead body of rebellion prevail against the single issue made up by the President of the United States before the people? Shall the States lately in rebellion be immediately restored to those rights forfeited by treason, or shall they wait until the results achieved by blood in the field shall be firmly secured by Constitutional Amendment?

Johnson m[illegible] us Constitution tinkers. Does he no[illegible] mber that every act of the great Line[illegible] for suppressing the rebellion—the tinkering of the little bell by Seward, which consigned to Fort Lafayette Northern traitors, without trial by jury or benefit of clergy, every act of Congress to raise revenue or an army, was denounced as unconstitutional. James Buchanan pronounced not only secession but its coercion or suppression unconstitutional. Let us run no such hazard again, but engrave solemnly on the foundation of the Republic, the lessons of this war, that bad men in the future can read and understand them.

President Johnson, in his pilgrimage, ostensibly to lay the corner stone of a monument to one of the statesmen of the Republic, greeted and entertained by men of all parties, taking the great heroes of the army and navy to create enthusiasm, playing the demagogue by pretending to be one of the tribunes of the people, yet openly ignoring their representatives, even thankless by withdrawing from their control the settlement of the great issues before the country, is giving the only choice ever yielded by tyrants, that of willing obedience. In New Orleans he allows the creatures of the rebellion to suppress an assembly of Union men, while the bitter malignity of his every speech clearly indicates the purpose to attempt the suppression of the American Congress as an usurpation of the loyal men to dare to elect one in opposition to his policy. It is well we should know the dangers around us, that we be prepared to meet the emergency, and let the ballot box give forth no uncertain sound. He brands an independent press as corrupt, mercenary and subsidized, because it does not flatter his egotism and sing praises to his infamous policy. Who but he in the land has power to subsidize the press, and who before has used it so basely and unscrupulously?

While denouncing Congress as hanging on the verge of the Government, he forgot that the same vote alone made him Vice President. Congress and their advocates to-day are demanding all that Johnson said at one time could be expected from rebels. He professes still devotion to the Baltimore platform of 1864, which pledges assistance to the Government in bringing to punishment the rebels and traitors who are arrayed against it. In accepting that platform, we did not consider the States in rebellion entitled to immediate restoration, he said, but in calling a Convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the men who gave their influence and means to destroy the Government, are they to participate in the great work of re-organization? Shall they who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies?

If this be so, then all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers will have been wantonly spilled; all the glorious victories won by our noble armies go for naught, and all the battle fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made in vain. Therefore, I say a traitor should take a back seat in the work of restoration. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy the Government. Traitors must be punished and impoverished; their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men. Loyal men, whether white or black, should alone control her destinies. Thus Andrew Johnson echoed the sentiment of the American people. Such sentiments are now as deep and strong in the loyal heart as when he gave them utterance.

Congress are usurpers because the people oppose traitors and rebels. The Press is mercenary, corrupt and subsidized, because they believe he spoke the truth in 1864. Seven times in 1865, he proclaimed through his Secretary of State, as he did to South Carolina: "The President considers the acceptance of the Amendment by South Carolina as indispensable to a restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union."

In his first message to Congress he said that it was not too much to ask that each rebel State should, before it resumed its place in the family of the Union, give evidence and pledges of loyalty. Did he consider all political rights restored to the States when the rebel armies surrendered? Each had a governor and other officers, yet he sets them aside and appoints, not Military Governors, for the war was over, but Provisional ones. He orders conventions to be held, and directs wherein the Constitution shall be amended. The States were then not supreme; they had not the power to demand immediate representation; no one of them was bold enough to ask, as did Johnson in New York, will we submit or will the American people submit to this practical dissolution?

Mr. Raymond was there to say the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, if they degenerate sons of a noble ancestry, if they could accept with uncomplaining submission the humiliation thus sought to be imposed upon them. No Philadelphia Convention then to applaud and no Reverdy Johnson to demand a second reading.

The practical dissolution went on, Johnson telegraphing Governor Sharkey to see to it that negro suffrage was allowed in Mississippi. Johnson believed then, Seward believed then, that the rebels had lost political rights which could only be restored by the approbation of Congress, for in July, 1865, Johnson wrote to Sharkey, "It must, however, be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the will of Congress." And in September, 1865, to Governor Marvin he says: "The Government of the States shall be provisional only until the State Government is reorganized, and the basis of that organization will be subject to the decision of Congress." For believing Johnson to be the right man, men are called rebels and traitors, and a fierce war is threatened on the other end of the line.

In Seward's revelation of Cabinet secrets in New York, we are told [illegible] how the great question of guarantee and reconstruction was disposed of. After speaking of the new President, he says, "Like a prudent man, he waited until I, who came from the Northern States and the Republican party, had strength and health enough to come into his counsels, and he says to me, there is my programme upon which I propose to admit the Southern States into the Union so far as depends on me. Then I gave this man my hand and faith that I would stand by that and stand by him." Was that all of it? These two men alone decide and determine the future destinies for weal or woe of this great Republic, and Seward gave Johnson his hand. It was well that in this betrayal of their trusts, they should bind thus closely one to the other. In all his declarations and acts, Mr. Johnson recognized the doctrine assumed by Congress, that guarantees should be demanded; because he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he says he refused the kingly crown, yet he became a usurper in the attempt to forestall and wrest the power from Congress, and then a dictator in endeavoring to force the sentiment of the loyal nation by charges of treason and rebellion—disunionist, he says, because States are not admitted to immediate representation. Will he claim that the same States were out of the Union during the four years of war? Yet they were all that time without representation. He would seem to consider them out in his same speech at New York. He says, I do not want them to come back into the Union disgraced and degraded. The men who plotted this rebellion, who murdered a quarter of a million of our countrymen; draped our hearths in mourning, and filled the land with tears and sighs; who at Fort Pillow created barbarities disgraceful even to savage warfare. The basest criminal in the world's catalogue of disgrace Johnson would not degrade. Let him go to the gray-haired man leaning on his staff, and the mother bowed with grief for her first born, who will not come back again to the widowed mother, who feels her sacrifice as her children cry for bread; to the maimed and crippled soldier. Let him go to the little hillock on every battle field of the South, by the 13,000 graves at Andersonville. Let him stand by the death bed of Dostie and Horton, victims of his murderous policy, and hear the shouts of exultation from the head hordes, and then mock at the sorrow and outrage, the sentiment of the nation by overflowing pity for the men whom he desires not to degrade and disgrace. Let him show us what page of history records Washington gathering in convention tories and cow boys, and eulogizing them as more able, intelligent and patriotic than the men who fought by his side.

General Van Wyck continued at great length, criticising and denouncing the President's policy, and defending the cause pursued by Congress.

SYRACUSE, September 5.—Lyman Tremain was chosen permanent President of the Convention, which subsequently nominated the following ticket: For Governor, R. E. Fenton; Lieutenant Governor, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; Canal Commissioner, Stephen T. Hoyt; State Prison Inspector, Gen. Hammond. The following platform was then adopted: It sets forth that every generous and patriotic heart demands the speediest restoration of the Union which is consistent with justice and national safety.

First, That the Union is perpetual, and while the people may be in rebellion, the State relations to the Government may be ruptured, not destroyed. The Government may subdue such rebellion, and it belongs to the legislative power to determine when the States may safely resume the exercise of the rights and privileges which have been inert or suspended by its own wrong. The contrary doctrine is false and pernicious.

Second, That the continued absence of ten States in Congress is due to their refusal to adopt certain changes in the basis of representation and equality of the States in Congress; a demand to enter without it is demanding increased political power for a bloody attempt to dissolve the Union.

Third, That the pending amendment is essential to engraft on the organic law; when adopted, such State should resume its place in Congress.

Fourth, That inequalities of political liberty are dangerous to our peace and welfare.

Fifth, That the President convicts himself by statements of usurpation of power, and his policy encourages national disturbance.

Sixth, Compliments Governor Fenton and others.

Seventh, Reaffirms the Declaration of Independence, and hopes for a removal of despotism and vassalage all over the world, compliments the soldiers and black loyalists, and takes heart for the coming contest.

The Committee on Address have agreed upon a report. It is understood to be in favor of the policy of Congress. The same as telegraphed last night. The Committee on Resolutions are in session to-night. They have not yet agreed, and it is supposed at this hour that two reports will be presented, the minority in favor of negro suffrage.

FENIAN CONGRESS.

Second Annual Session—Nearly Every State in the Union Represented—Politics Debarred.

TROY, N. Y. September 5.—The second annual Congress of the Roberts Sweeney wing of the Fenian Brotherhood convened at Troy yesterday. There were fully one hundred and fifty delegates present, representing nearly every State in the Union. Generals Sweeney, Spear, O'Neill and other military notables of the Fenian Brotherhood were also present. General Murphy was elected temporary Speaker, and on the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, the Congress adjourned to await its report.

General Sweeney's report will be presented about Thursday. Delegates appear disposed to frown down any attempts to introduce politics into the Convention, all discussion of the action of Congress or the Administration in the observance of the neutrality laws being debarred.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Seven cases and four deaths from cholera were reported in this city yesterday, and five new cases and three deaths in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, September 5, P. M.—The sultry weather has had the effect to increase the cholera here. Eleven cases and seven deaths are reported in the city to-day. Four cases and two deaths are reported in Brooklyn.

CINCINNATI, September 5.—The Board of Health report the whole number of deaths last month, eighteen hundred and seventeen, of which eleven hundred and thirty-three were from cholera.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 4.—The deaths for the week were 48; blacks, 33; whites, 15. The deaths from cholera were thirteen blacks and one white.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—There were seventy-five deaths from cholera to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—There were sixteen deaths from cholera in this city yesterday.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—A large Union meeting was held last night at the Metropolitan Theater, and addressed by Senators Nye and Stewart, and others. The meeting adopted resolution complimenting Senators Nye and Stewart, and Representative Ashley.

General Connor, lately commanding the Department of Utah, arrived from Salt Lake on Monday night.

Editor Released.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—McGary, the Brenham, Texas, editor, who was arrested by Captain Craig, of the Freedmen's Bureau for using disrespectful language respecting some of its employees, was released on the 4th, by order of Gen. Kiddoo, Assistant Superintendent for the State of Texas.

Trot at Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 5.—The trot to-day, between Dexter, Butler and Patchen, for a purse of five thousand dollars, was won by Dexter in three straight heats. The best time was 2:[illegible]

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

Gillespie, the independent detective arrested for passing counterfeit money, was taken before U. S. Commissioner Chittenden, at Columbus, on Wednesday last, and was bound over for trial at the next term of the District Court. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, which he immediately procured.

The Mayor of Columbus made an unsuccessful attempt to get the Council together, on Saturday afternoon last, for the purpose of appointing a committee to visit Cleveland and tender the hospitalities of the city to Andrew Johnson. The Democracy answered the call, but not a single Union member.

Several young people, just returned from Sabbath school, on Sunday last, were at a residence near Platt's saw mill, Fairfield county. A young man named Milton Delong took up a rifle standing near, aimed it out of the door and snapped it several times without effect. A young girl named Barbara Shaffer, aged fifteen years, remarked about the impropriety of such conduct on the Sabbath. He immediately turned round, aimed the piece at her, snapped it again, when it was discharged, sending the bullet through her head and killing her instantly. The young man in his terror, fled, was arrested and lodged in jail to await an investigation.

General Garfield opened the campaign on last Saturday in the Warren, O., District, in a powerful speech. It was listened to throughout with the closest interest by a large audience, most of the time standing, as a sufficient number of seats were not provided.

Judge McIlvaine was renominated last week for Common Pleas Judge in the Tuscarawas sub-division.

An extensive fire broke out in Mansfield on Thursday afternoon, destroying a number of stables and their contents. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Major C. Hipp, late of the Thirty-seventh O. V. I., who served his country during the war and lost an arm at the battle of Kenesaw, has just been removed from the Postoffice at St. Marys, Ohio. When it was first intimated that he was about to be decapitated, the citizens of St. Marys got up a petition to have him retained and every man in the town, regardless of party or politics, signed it. This petition was sent to Washington, but all to no purpose. "My policy" had to prevail in St. Marys, and the postoffice was given to a notorious rebel sympathiser, named Sawyer, who stayed at home during the war trying to get up mobs to resist the draft in that county. He was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and was the most conspicuous Vallandigham brawler in that section. Great is "my policy" for the soldiers!

There are now in the Penitentiary, at Columbus, 880 convicts. Of these 851 are males and 29 females. A large number of convicts have been discharged within the last month on account of expiration of sentence.

For some time past, says the Toledo *Blade*, there has been an entire absence of grain carrying vessels at this port. The receipt of large quantities of grain recently, and the activity in the market has created a demand for vessels and rates at approximating remunerative figures. Yesterday there was an urgent demand for vessels and they could have been chartered—to arrive—at 6c for corn to Buffalo. There is a prospect of high rates during the Fall.

The Nineteenth Annual Exhibition of the Harrison County Agricultural Society takes place at Cadiz on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of October.

On last Wednesday night, Mr. Edmund Burke Clark, aged twenty-three years, son of Mr. Saml. Clark, of Zanesville, was run over and killed opposite the residence of his father in Zanesville, by a freight train. He was one of the men who volunteered to run past the Vicksburg batteries, and served all through the war faithfully as a member of the 78th P. V.

AN EXPOSURE PROMISED.—A new York letter says: We are promised a very lively stirring up the monkeys, in the form of an *expose* in connection with the counterfeit business so fully developed by Mr. Wood, the chief detective of the Treasury Department. He has made discoveries of a startling character, implicating quite a number of gentlemen who like to figure at Presidential receptions, and such like. Some of our prominent citizens, before whom the public have long burned incense, are in danger of being exhibited in a new *role* at last, to the damage of their well-preserved reputations and the disgrace of their associates. It is understood that a full report is to be soon made public; but meanwhile we all hold our breath and look askance at one another. Who's afraid? Blow away, Mr. Wood.

BY THE CABLE.

Warlike Aspect of Saxony.

Austria Charged with Breach of Treaty.

Darmstadt to Indemnify Russia.

Shipments of Treasure to New York.

Pacification of the Revolt in Candia.

Reduction of the Italian Army.

PRUSSIA.

Indemnity from Darmstadt.

BERLIN, September 5.—Darmstadt has complied with the demands of Prussia, and will pay the latter three millions of florins, besides ceding to Prussia some of her territory.

Threatening Aspect of Saxony.

VIENNA, September 3.—Affairs in Saxony reassume a warlike aspect. The Saxon troops have been withdrawn from the Hungarian frontier, and the army is being provisioned. The treaty of peace with Prussia binds Austria not to interfere in South Germany.

Breach of Treaty.

The journals charge Austria with a breach of the treaty with Bavaria in making a separate peace with Prussia.

ENGLAND.

Negotiations Between Austria and Italy

LONDON, Wednesday evening, September 5.—The first official conference for the establishment of peace between Italy and Austria, was held at Vienna on the 3d inst. The draft of some of the articles of the treaty was signed, and the arrangements for the transfer of Venetia between Austria and France to Italy, and the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Austrians, are in progress.

Receipts of the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, September 5.—The returns of the Atlantic Cable Company show their receipts from messages to be at the rate of £900,000 per annum.

Shipments of Treasure.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 5.—The steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, on the 25th ult., sailed to-day at noon for New York. She has on board £31,000 and 2,500,000 francs in specie on American account.

Steamers Arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, September 5.—The steamship City of London, from New York, on August 25th, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, September 5, Evening.—The steamship Laconia, from New York, arrived at this port to-day, and sailed for Hamburg.

ISLE OF CANDIA.

Pacification of the Revolt.

ATHENS, GREECE, September 5.—Hopes are freely expressed, with some prospect of realization, that the pacification of the revolt in Candia will soon be accomplished.

ITALY.

Reduction of the Army.

FLORENCE, September 5.—Prior to the signature to the treaty of peace, Italy will dismiss one hundred and twenty thousand soldiers.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, September 5, Wednesday Evening.—Consols were quoted at the close at 89¼ for money. The closing prices for American securities are as follows: United States 5-20s, 73; Erie Railway shares, 46¼; Illinois Central shares, 79¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, September 5.—The cotton market is dull and prices have declined a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales to-day were 8,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 13½ per pound.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, September 5.—Breadstuffs market is firmer. The Tallow market is active, but prices are without change.

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Wholesale Honors to Our American Sailors—The Flags of the Republic and Empire Intimately Blended—The President Toasted First—An Extraordinary Honor—Portraits of Our Statesmen and Pictures of Our Battles Adorn the Walls—Costly Wines, Russian Punches and rare Fishes—Enthusiastic Speeches and Sincere Good Wishes, etc., etc.

OUR SQUADRON AT CRONSTADT.

The New York *Herald* of the 4th instant publishes an extended correspondence from Cronstadt, dated August 11th, the day on which our squadron officers left their vessels for awhile to visit the magnificent capital of Russia—St. Petersburg. Their stay at Cronstadt is represented to have been of the most agreeable and pleasant character. From their arrival in the Gulf of Finland to date they were the recipients of the most profuse, generous and delicate hospitality, and substantial evidences of the warm sympathy and friendship of the Russians, not from the officials alone representing the Emperor—whose guests they are—but from the people of every rank and degree.

THE NAVAL BANQUET.

On the 9th ult., the Russian Imperial Navy gave a brilliant banquet in honor of our sailors, in the grand *salon* of the Navy Club at Cronstadt. The room was decorated with the coat of arms of the Grand Duke Constantine, the portraits of Presidents Washington, Lincoln and Johnson, all surrounded with wreaths of flowers. All about the room were rare trees and shrubs, and flowers of great beauty, brought from St. Petersburg for the occasion. In the balconies were two magnificent bands, one the celebrated orchestra of Ladon, from the imperial opera, and the other the splendid post band of Cronstadt. The salon was brilliantly illuminated by grand candelabras, with wax candles. The dinner itself, furnished by the most celebrated restaurateur of St. Petersburg, was one of the most elegant and sumptuous ever seen. It could not be excelled. After the toasts were drunk, the room was cleared for a "stag dance," and the scene then became exceedingly enlivening.

AN ELEVATED COMPLIMENT.

Almost all the guests were honored with a tossing in the air by the Russians—a mark of honor of the highest character, but not generally a comfortable one.

THE MUNICIPAL BANQUET.

On the 10th ult., the municipal authorities of Cronstadt gave them a banquet, admirable in every way, and at which two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down. There was music, magnificent floral decorations and elegant ornaments of every kind. The bill of fare was a marvel of promises of the most delicate and the richest dishes which Europe can afford, and the promises were more than fulfilled.

THE NEW NOBLE AND MR. FOX.

After the banquet young Kommissarrow, the individual who recently saved the Emperor's life, appeared arm in arm with Secretary Fox at one of the windows, and bowed to the multitude. Mr. Fox, to show the feeling of the Americans, placed upon the young nobleman's head a boquet of flowers. The act was recognized by terrific cheers. No such enthusiasm had ever before been exhibited in Cronstadt. The people were wild with excitement, and it was some time before Kommissarrow and Mr. Fox could leave the window, so deafening were the cries. The scene had a very happy effect on our friends.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The arsenal, citadel, navy yards and docks were then inspected. They speak in the highest terms of the magnificence and solidity of all the public works of this great naval depot of Russia. They were shown everything of interest, and were greatly delighted to see some splendid fifteen-inch guns, similar in general details to our guns, which Russia has recently produced for her iron-clads. Huge piles of fifteen-inch solid shot and shell lying about give satisfactory evidence that Russia is prepared for any contingency.

THE MERCHANTS' BANQUET.

On the 15th ult., the Merchant's Club, of St. Petersburg, gave a magnificent banquet at their club room. The Club is the first in the Russian capital and is celebrated for the elegance of its entertainments.

RUSSIAN PUNCH.

After the dinner a magnificent punch was brewed by a skillful hand, from champagne, rum and a half dozen different liquids, which was exceedingly nice, but fearfully heady.

A REMARKABLE HONOR.

The first toast was the health of the President of the United States—a custom never before adopted in Russia in compliment to any potentate however mighty or friendly.

VISIT OF THE PEOPLE.

The great episode of the evening was the immense popular demonstration in the streets in honor of the American guests. The street was densely crowded by ten or fifteen thousand people of all classes and grades. Officers and soldiers, wealthy merchants, noblemen, peasants, women and children were there to do us honor. The affair was unprecedented. The Emperor calls out such a crowd occasionally, but no one else ever had the popular feeling exhibited in that way.

AN IMPERIAL CAMP.

On the 16th ult., Secretary Fox, Commanders Murray and Baumont, with U. S. Minister Clay, on special invitation of the Emperor, went to the camp of Krasnoi Lits, where the Imperial Guard, sixty thousand strong, were encamped. There was a sham fight, a pic-nic, and the most marked attentions.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

PHILADELPHIA.

LOYALISTS' CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Committee to Follow the President.

Action of Northern Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1866.

The Convention re-assembled this morning, Hon. James Speed in the chair.

Among the first matters presented to the Convention was a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a committee of ten to proceed to St. Louis after the adjournment of the Convention, there to receive the welcome of the loyal people of that city, and that the route be the same as that taken by President Johnson on his electioneering tour.

Mr. Patterson moved that Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut be invited to accompany the party, which motion prevailed.

Numerous resolutions were offered by delegates in favor of negro suffrage. Other resolutions were also introduced opposed to interfering with the policy of Congress.

Mr. Morse, of Missouri, submitted a resolution that the Committee be instructed to report a platform with impartial suffrage as a principal feature. Mr. Morse urged the adoption of his resolution. The people were ready for this. They were tired of milk sops, and now needed strong meats. With the temporizing policy law advocated, we shall soon have another war. If the Convention failed to do this the members would be guilty and charged with cowardice and it would be said that they had been influenced by the outside pressure of the Republican party of the North. He denied that it would unfavorably influence the elections in the North.

At the close of Mr. Morse's speech, Mr. Feunerty, of Arkansas, moved to stop the debate by moving that all resolutions relating to a platform be referred to the Committee without debate. The resolution was laid on the table.

Gov. Boreman, of West Virginia, moved to lay Mr. Morse's resolution on the table. There was considerable confusion among the members, and for a time it was impossible for the President to put the motion. Finally a vote was taken, and decided to be in the affirmative, but a division was called.

This was followed by a motion to adjourn until to-morrow morning. This was not agreed to.

Gov. Boreman withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved to refer the resolution to the committee, and he moved the previous question. The call for the previous question was sustained.

Mr. Thomas called for the yeas and nays, and said that the adoption of the resolution would compel him to vote to entranchise every rebel in his State, and that he would not do it. The motion to refer Morse's resolutions was agreed to without the call of the yeas and nays.

A delegate announced that he understood that the Committee on Resolutions and Address would not be prepared to report until to-morrow morning, and he moved to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

MEETING OF NORTHERN DELEGATES.

Speeches by Senator Wilson, Theodore Tilton, Fred. Douglass, Gen. Schenck, General Butler, Senator Harlan, John Minor Botts, Etc., Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.—The New York delegation met in open session. The portrait of Andrew Johnson has been removed from the League House. Speeches were made by W. W. Burleigh, of New York; Col. Hamilton, of New York; Theodore Tilton, of New York; Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia; Frederick Douglass, of New York, and others. Colonel Hamilton detailed some interviews he had with President Lincoln in 1861, in which he urged the removal from the Cabinet of Secretary Seward, basing his argument as to Mr. Seward's unfitness on his diplomatic dispatches to Mr. Adams. He knew that General Scott's programme for the prosecution of the war was overruled by Seward and McClellan, and he believed that McClellan had acted under the inspiration of Seward in carrying on the campaign. He believed that the whole game was a political party game. In reference to the President, he believed that either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Seward was to be the candidate of what was called "My Policy" or the Conservative party. Their hope was that the votes of the North would be divided, and that if they could bring in the Southern States, the Southern vote would be cast in a solid block, and the Government thrown into the hands of rebels. That was the game which Johnson and Seward were now playing.

At an informal meeting of Northern delegates this evening, on motion of General Walbridge, a Committee of five was appointed to meet the Committee appointed by the Southern Convention. The Committee was composed of General Walbridge, of New York, General Butler, of Massachusetts, General Schenck, of Ohio, Gen. Ward, of Michigan, and Mr. Mc Pherson, of Pennsylvania.

Senator Wilson said he had been reading with profound mortification and shame the speech made by the President at Cleveland. He knew the nation would read it with shame and mortification, and he could but think that it would be received with regret by the Christian and civilized world. Could George Washington ever say, as Andrew Johnson said, that "he did not care about dignity?" Such language was an insult, a burning insult to every American.

General Schenck was the next speaker. He promised that on the 9th of October, Ohio would set an example which he expected New York would profit by in the November election. If the Republican party succeeded in the approaching struggle, Andrew Johnson would be, in his own classic language, "a dead duck in the pit," or a "dead dog in the pit." [Laughter.] It was said that the President was surrounded by men of influence and capital. Who were they? Such men as Montgomery Blair. [A voice—"A man who had been a prostitute to all parties, but, thank God, was pregnant by none."] [Cheers and loud applause.] These men of capital were really men whom speculative engagements brought them into direct relation with the Executive. He knew that Andrew Johnson was followed by the Vanderbilts, the Stewarts, the Marshall O. Roberts, the Charles Knapps, but why? Because those men had their shoddy, their sugar, their ships, or their big guns to sell, and the Executive, not Congress, had all the contracting to do. Such men had supported Lincoln, now supported Johnson, and would support Jeff. Davis if he was in power. They attached themselves to those who could give contracts. That was their only reason for giving an appearance of respectability to the President's party. As a general fact, Andrew Johnson had put himself at the head of Copperheads and rebels—men who either fought against the country in the field, or by treachery at home.

General Butler, of Massachusetts, having entered as one of the committee, and having been most enthusiastically greeted, was called on for a speech, and took the stand. He said that the issue between the President and Congress was this. The President wanted to bring in red-handed rebels as members of the House from Andersonville, of the Senate from Belle Isle, and of the Cabinet from Raleigh cheers and laughter; while Congress wanted to exclude them until they had given guarantees for future good conduct. They did not hate the South, but they hated the bad men of the South, and said they should not come to rule, unconvicted felons, awaiting trial, and until some act of amnesty was passed, they could have no part in the Government.

It was claimed that this should be a white man's government. He accepted that, but he was particular where he looked for the color, and he looked to the heart. [Cheers.] He preferred a white-hearted black-faced man to a black-hearted white-faced man. [Cheers and laughter.] This question of giving the suffrage to negroes was like the old question of arming the negroes. If the rebels had done it, the result would have been different; not much, perhaps, in fact, but a great deal in theory. [Laughter.] He therefore dreaded delay. It was said the right of fixing the qualifications of voters belonged to the States. He did not care to argue that question, but would merely say that the right of fixing the elective franchise of loyal men in a conquered province was not to be exercised by paroled prisoners of war. [Laughter.] If Rhode Island should undertake to restrict the elective franchise to persons possessed of two hundred acres of land, that would be establishing an aristocracy, and Congress could interfere and secure to the disfranchised people of that State, a Republican government. [Cheers.] He certainly had no doubt that in these pieces of subjugated territory, where they had encamped their paroled prisoners, [Laughter.] Congress could fix the laws by which that camp should be governed. What right, he asked, had the President to say that rebel territory should become States? Who had given Andrew Johnson the virility to beget States? Where had he got the power, and particularly out of such materials and of such a mother as treason and wrong and perfidy and cruelty. [Laughter and applause.]

He would let every Southern State fix its own standard for the exercise of the elective franchise, whether property or education, provided the standard applied to all alike, and that the negroes were to be free to acquire property and education. All he wanted was justice and impartiality.

He would say to the Convention, set forth your address of grievances; call for such action as you think will protect you, and we pledge you that if it is within the constitutional power of Congress, or within the power of the army, you shall have such legislation and such protection as shall make you once more freemen—that seemed to be their business here, not to make party creeds, but to pledge support to the loyal men of the South, to say to them that the great heart of the North was with them, and that care would be taken that the Executive would no longer interfere with the true definition of American liberty. [Applause.]

The Convention adjourned to meet in grand mass Convention in front of the Union League rooms this evening.

The grand fusion mass meeting this evening in front of the Union League House, was one of the grandest popular demonstrations that ever took place in this city. The entire space between Chestnut and Walnut streets was packed as closely as possible.

Senator Harlan said that unfaithfulness to party or principle was not new, for Judas had carried the bag and distributed patronage [laughter], and Peter had boasted that he took his stand on the side of his master, and that nothing could shake him.

Mayor McMichael spoke and introduced General Butler. He accepted the honor not for himself, but for the brave men who stood by him in arms, and who now stood by him in political principles. He discussed the policy of Congress in contrast with that of the President. He claimed that there was more personal, political and religious liberty in New Orleans under his military rule than since the State had been given up to the rebel authorities, under the policy of the President. No Union men were safe in that city now, if he was known to be active in political life. He reviewed the incidents preceding and connected with the recent riot in New Orleans. The condition of the city under his rule was the result of the Congressional policy. Its condition under Mayor Monroe's rule was the result of the President's policy. Which policy did they prefer? [Shouts of "Congress, Congress."] If it was for this policy the soldiers of the Union fought, then their blood had been spilled in vain. But if the people stood true to themselves, they would reverse the President's policy, and have peace and liberty throughout the land. [Cheers.]

It was half past ten before Senator Harlan concluded his speech. He was followed by John Minor Botts, of Virginia, who was loudly cheered. The nation, he said, wanted peace, under which any citizen might travel throughout the country every where, and express his sentiments freely and undisturbed. He had refrained from saying anything disrespectful of the President of the United States, but was compelled to say now that Mr. Johnson was disgracing the country and disgracing himself. No decent man could read Mr. Johnson's speech at Cleveland, without feeling the blush of shame mantling his cheeks, that the President of the United States could so disgrace himself. Mr. Johnson had said he did not care for dignity. In that he told the truth. He said also he did not carry the President with him. In that, too, he came near the truth, for he carried with him more of the tailor than the President. [Laughter.] He had ten thousand times rather have the State of Virginia in its present condition than have it represented in Congress by secessionists and traitors. [Applause.] He indorsed all that Congress had done, but his complaint was that Congress had not done enough, and was far behind public sentiment. [Cheers.] Every man who has voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, had denationalized himself and forfeited all rights with the Government. They were therefore aliens, and could only be restored to the rights of citizenship by the law-making power. One condition should be that no man who had ever held office under the Confederate Government should hold a Federal or State office.

[One in the crowd asked, "Suppose the President pardon him."]

Mr. Botts—The President's pardon cannot make a citizen out of an alien. [Laughter and applause.] That was his remedy.

Referring to the New Orleans massacre, he said if Congress did not strictly investigate that transaction, and if found to be as represented by General Sheridan, did not prefer articles of impeachment against the President, Congress would fail signally in the performance of its duties. [Applause.]

Referring to the late Wigwam Convention, he spoke of its members as having been muzzled, at which a voice in the crowd called out that it was the law in Philadelphia, to have all dogs muzzled. The remark provoked considerable merriment. Referring to the revolutionary movements in Tennessee, he said that if the North had again occasion to unsheath the sword, it would be attended with the absolute extermination of the people of the South, and they would deserve it. [Continued applause and cries of "We'll exterminate them."] He did not believe, however, they would attempt anything of that kind, while George H. Thomas was in Tennessee, and Ulysses Grant at the head of the army. [Three cheers for Grant and three groans for the President.] He did not think Mr. Johnson the wisest man in the country, but he did not think him fool enough to attempt such a thing. The crowd then dispersed at midnight.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Express Train Thrown from the Track.

Five Persons Killed—Forty-four Injured.

The Result of Carelessness.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 5.—A shocking accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad, six miles East of this city, about five o'clock this evening. Several persons were killed outright, and many others injured. The steamboat express train, which left Albany this morning, was thrown from the track by a switch carelessly left open. The train was running fast, and on giving the signal to brake, the engineer jumped from his engine. The locomotive plunged into the sand and turned over. The three coaches next to the baggage car ran together in the form of a telescope, and were left lying in a heap with the baggage car. The loss of life and injury to passengers was confined to these three cars. The following is a list of the killed and injured:

Killed—David Creighton, Newtown, C. E.; Larry Shaughnessy, of Rochester, railroad employee; Lucius Owen, brakesman, Clyde; M. Smith, Gloversville, N. Y.; N. Somers, Rasoboom, N. Y.

Wounded—A. H. Stone, Oppenheim, N. Y., hip, slightly, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Somers, Decatur, N. Y., slightly; Miss Downey, Rome, back and head, severely; F. A. Harrington, 19 Maiden Lane, New York, head, slightly; Mrs. P. J. Parker, Buffalo, head, slightly; W. L. Vail, Florida, N. Y., slightly; James A. Shell, Seneca Falls, brakesman, shoulder and side; Mr. and Mrs. A. Seymour, Lebanon, N. Y., badly, bruised; G. J. Fertro, Syracuse, N. Y., ditto; H. C. Peters, New York, injured in leg, arm and head, Michael Daley and son, Utica, head, slightly; W. H. Leland, Rochester, shoulder; W. L. Lautry, Oneida, shoulder and hip, injured slightly; A. A. Northy, Kalamazoo, Michigan, jaw broken; A. Forrest, Ann Arbor, Mich., slightly; David Taylor, Jersey City, of the firm of Colgate & Co., New York, internally; Aaron Stone and wife, head, shoulders and hips; Thomas Oliver, Fordham, N. Y., slightly; Mr. W. L. Thomas and son, Beloit, Wis., slightly; Mr. Chapman, severely; J. Q. Johnson, East Saginaw, slightly; E. Derby, Courtland, slightly; Mrs. Hannah, Rochester, head and arm; Andrew Tracy, New York, slightly; James Gould, Breman, Palmyra, slightly; John Supple, Detroit, leg injured; James Elliott, New York, slightly; John Parry, London, C. W., ribs broken; C. Demster, Gloversville, N. Y., seriously; William Rice, Oswego, shoulder broken; J. W. Swan, Indiana, head and shoulder hurt; Mrs. Swan had her arm and hand broken; Susan Page, Binghampton, slightly; Mrs. Newell, California, injured slightly; Mrs. U. Somers, Oswego, arm and back, badly; Horace Hoyt, Decatur, N. Y., internally; Frank Mosier, engineer, severely; W. J. McDonald, California, slightly, extricated by his two sisters; Wm. Ryan, Rochester, slightly.

The bodies of the dead and the injured were brought to this city at 8 P. M., and everything is being done that can be for the comfort of the sufferers. The bodies of Shaughnessy and Owen were left in the wreck, as they could not immediately be removed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of Secretary McCulloch.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 5.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the first of September, 1866:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent. bonds, $198,091,350; six per cent. bonds of 1867-68, $18,323,591 80; six per cent. bonds, 1881, $283,734,800; six per cent. 5-20 bonds, $770,422,800; Navy pension fund, $11,750,000. Total, $1,288,322,541 80.

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds $8,202,000; temporary loan 45,738,000; three year compound interest notes, $155,512,140; three year seven-thirty notes, $769,518,000. Total, $978,771,000.

MATURED DEBT, NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

United States notes, $399,603,602; fractional currency, $26,483,988 58; gold certificates of deposits, $15,480,220. Total, $441,567,810 33.

Total debt, $2,728,414,885 95.

Amount in Treasury, coin, $86,333,918 27; amount in Treasury, currency, $96,297,749 16. Total in Treasury, $182,631,667 73; amount of debt less cash in Treasury, $2,[illegible]5,583,168 22.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of September, 1866.

[Signed] H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, September 5.—The Republicans of the First District re-nominated General H. E. Paine for Congress to-day. Resolutions were passed approving his course in the last Congress, expressing sympathy with loyal Southerners now in Convention at Philadelphia, and expressing sympathy with Ireland and all nations struggling for freedom.

LA CROSSE, WIS., September 5.—The Republicans of the Third District nominated General C. C. Washburne for Congress to-day.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, September 5.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and indorsed the nominations for State officers made yesterday by the National Union Convention. They recommended the Democracy of Michigan to co-operate with the supporters of said National Convention.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, September 5.—In the second Congressional district, the Conservatives have nominated Stevenson Archer, of Hartford county.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—The Republican State Convention met at Topeka to-day. They unanimously nominated Governor Crawford for re-election, and Sidney Clark, of strong radical reputation, for Congress. Resolutions were adopted supporting Congress and denouncing the President.

Extra Session of the South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 5.—The Legislature met in extra session to-day. The Governor's message recommends a modification of the negro code, so as to extend the jurisdiction of the civil courts over all classes of citizens. It recommends the admission of negro evidence in all cases. It declares the stay law to be unwise and unconstitutional, but advises the abolishment of imprisonment for debt and extension of the bankrupt law. It urges a provision for the impoverished people of the State, rendered destitute by short crops, and suggests the sale of State bonds to raise funds for that purpose. The message closes with a hopeful view for the recuperation of the State and restoration of the Union.

Railroad Convention in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 5.—The Railroad Convention adjourned this afternoon. The Macon delegation declined to recommend the city to subscribe to stock, as it might embarass it in meeting the subscriptions already made for other roads. The work is highly approved, and aid is promised when practicable.

Sale of Government Tobacco in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., September 5.—There was an extensive auction sale of Government tobacco to-day. Full prices were obtained. Bright leaf is selling for $2 50; manufactured, old and damaged, 12½c.

THE CAPITAL.

Farming Lands of Virginia.

Emigrants Wanted to Work Them.

Interesting to Office-Seekers.

Smuggling on the Southern Coast.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1866.

Emigrants to Virginia.

Leading politicians and journalists in Virginia, realizing the changed condition of things since the abolition of slavery and the impossibility of working large tracts of land profitably under the present system, now hold out inducements for the immigration of the better class of emigrants who can command some little capital. Some seven hundred of this class are now on their way to that State, having recently landed at New York. They propose to purchase small farms of fifty to one hundred acres, which are obtainable on favorable terms. They are skillful agriculturists and have among them mechanics of all kinds. Should this experiment prove successful it will be followed by a large additional immigration of the same character.

Promoted.

Capt. Wm. Meir, formerly in charge of the mint branch of the Treasury, has been promoted to the position vacated by the death of Mr. Wm. Mathews, in charge of the administration of the laws relative to the inspection of steamships.

Important to Office Seekers.

Aspirants for office who come here on the strength of the statement that commissions signed in blank were left by the President for use during his absence, will be apt to be disappointed. It is customary whenever the President leaves the Capital for more than a day or two, to leave a few blank commissions signed, to be used in special cases requiring prompt action. This is the case now, and office seekers who spend time and money visiting Washington before the President returns, will find it a poor investment.

Smuggling.

There has of late been great activity shown by the Treasury detectives in tracing out and frustrating the plans of smugglers. Tempted by the enormous profits attendant on the business at present, extensive smuggling operations had been projected especially upon the Southern coast, which reports received at the Custom Bureau of the Treasury Department show to have been mostly broken up by the exertions of the officers.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of Lycoming have nominated Hon. James Gamble, of Jersey Shore, for Congress, and Hon. Charles D. Eldred, of Williamsport, for the Assembly.

Hon. C. Fogle, of Brookville, is the Union candidate for Assembly in Jefferson county, and James McKay is Forest county.

The Union candidates in Lebanon are, for State Senate, G. Dawson Coleman; Assembly Capt. Jacob B. Meily. Mr. Coleman was a member some years since, and Capt. Meily last winter.

A meeting of the regular Republican Committee of Crawford county was held at Meadville on Tuesday, in which thirty-nine districts were represented. The Committee issued an address in which it formally protests against the nomination of Mr. Finney by the Congressional Conference, and asks that gentleman to decline so that a man may be selected who will unite the vote of the Republican party. The Greenville *Argus* says: "This looks like a move in the right direction, and we hope it will be acted upon, at home and in the other counties, before it is too late to obtain harmony and insure success. While it is evident that Mr. Finney cannot unite the vote of the party, there is no doubt but what a man could be selected from one of the four counties who could. We hope that Mr. Finney will consider this matter dispassionately, and sacrifice his personal feelings and prejudices in order to secure harmony of action in the party, and a consequent triumph of our principles. Setting aside all questions in regard to the nomination, we think Mr. Finney should withdraw. First, Because, under the circumstanres he is not available, from the fact that he cannot secure the party vote. Second, By not being able to secure harmonious action in his favor, he is jeopardizing the success of our cause in the district, to the extent that it would be almost, if not entirely impossible to elect him. Third, Such a result would be deplorable at this particular time, when usurpation stares us in the face. And every public man should be willing to sacrifice self for principles. Fourth, Because it would be infinitely better, in a personal point of view and aside from all political consideration, to withdraw now, than to suffer defeat in the end."

The Crawford *Journal* also calls upon Mr. Finney to withdraw, and says: "If the Twentieth Congressional District suffers defeat, at the ensuing election, Mr. Finney and his friends are alone responsible for that result. They have it in their power to harmonize our organization and unite its now broken ranks. A single stroke of the pen from Darwin A. Finney will restore good feeling throughout the district, and secure beyond a peradventure the triumph of Republicanism in October."

The Erie *Dispatch* gets off the following catechism, revised and corrected:

Question—Who was the first man?
Answer—Andrew Johnson.
Quest.—How many are there of him?
Ans.—Three.
Quest.—Can you name them?
Ans.—I, me and my policy.
Quest.—What agents are employed in making known his will to man?
Ans.—Treasury agents.
Quest.—Do you believe in the existence of My Policy?
Ans.—I do.
Quest.—Upon what grounds do you base your belief?
Ans.—New Orleans burial grounds.
Right—The class may take their seats with the elect.

The Legislative Convention in the Fourteenth District have been balloting every evening since Wednesday, for a candidate, without success. On Saturday evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention, representatives of the Union Republican voters of the Fourteenth Representative District, composed of portions of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth wards, have full and entire confidence in the ability and patriotism of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, whose wise and statesmanlike administration did so much for the suppression of the rebellion and the maintenance of the Union.

Resolved, That the representative nominated by this Convention, if elected to the Legislature, be instructed to vote for Governor A. G. Curtin for United States Senator, and that we will not vote for any candidate who does not give this public pledge.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: We learn that Mr. Theodore Willets, the popular postmaster at New Cumberland, is about to have the office taken from him on account of his loyalty, and that a rank Copperhead named Bell has been appointed in his stead. Bell is a tavern keeper and the office is to be kept in the tavern.

The Judicial conferees of Washington and Beaver counties have nominated Alexander W. Acheson, of Washington county, for President Judge.

The Union County Convention of Erie, met on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: Congress, G. W. Scofield; Law Judge, John P. Vincent; Assembly, Cols. Woodward and McCreery; District Attorney, Charles M. Lynch; Prothonotary, C. P. Rogers; Associate Judges, Wm. Benson and Hallis King; Register and Recorder, J. Harvey; Treasurer, C. W. Keller; Commissioner, S. T. Godfrey; Auditor, G. Hartleib; Coroner, W. J. Sterrett; Director of Poor, Thomas Willis. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the reconstruction policy of Congress, thanking the "boys in blue" on land and sea for their services, expressing confidence in Governor Curtin, Congress and the State Legislature, indorsing General Geary's nomination, and requesting the Congressional nominee to use his influence to have reduced the pay of members of Congress. A resolution was also adopted setting forth that the party needs an independent organ in that county.

The Washington Republican Union County Committee invite the Union men of Washington and adjoining counties to assemble in a grand mass meeting, to be held at Washington, on Friday, September 28th, for the purpose of having the momentous issues of the day discussed by some of the ablest and most eloquent speakers of the land. Among the distinguished gentlemen who have been invited and are expected to be present, are the following: Major General John W. Geary, Governor Curtin, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pa.; Hon. Waitman T. Willey, W. Va.; Hon. A. K. McClure, of Pa.

The Johnsonians of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties have nominated William Willis and John S. Miller, as their candidates for the Legislature.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth Congressional District met at Hollidaysburg on Saturday, but were unable to nominate a candidate, the last ballot standing: Robert L. Johnston, of Cambria county, 6 votes; John Cresswell, Jr., of Blair county, 3 votes; Mr. Reed, of Lewistown, 3 votes.

The fusion nominees for Congress in the Philadelphia districts are as follows: First District, Hon. S. J. Randall; Second District, John Hulme: Third District, Charles Buckwalter; Fourth District, John Welsh; Fifth District, H. P. Ross. Gen. Wm. McCandless has been nominated for State Senator against Jerry Nichols, Union.

A grand rally of the Republicans of Crawford county will assemble at Meadville, on Friday, September 14, 1866. Distinguished speakers have been invited, among them Col. Samuel McKee, of Kentucky; Maj. Gen. Hinks, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

THE COAL BUSINESS OVERDONE.—The New York *Tribune*, in its money article, says: The coal stocks are lower and are not in demand. It is well understood in the anthracite coal trade that the business has been overdone, and that the stocks at the close of navigation will be larger than for many years, and sufficient to insure coal at moderate prices. At current rates there is a loss of 50 cents per ton.

In the Schuylkill region more than one-half of the coal operators have decided to close their collieries on the 1st of September. The trouble is that 50 per cent. more coal has been brought to market by all the channels of supply than has ever before been the case at this season of the year, and the enormous surplus of 2,700,000 tons finds no outlet of sale.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—The election in East Galena, General Grant's old home, last week, resulted in a Republican victory, by thirteen majority. The town has heretofore been decidedly Copperheadish.

The Recovery of the Cable.

The finding of the telegraph cable of 1865, submerged in mid-ocean, is not only a remarkable event, aside from the consequences dependent upon the success, but it is also a great assurance that the cable of 1866 will do its work for a longer period than has been supposed possible by many who have speculated upon its future history. The effort to find this wire seemed of itself most difficult, yet such was the extraordinary care taken in making latitude and longitude when the cable broke last year, that it was not a matter that required much time or research to grapple with the cable in its ocean bed and raise it. The most difficult work was to secure it, and in three or four instances the cable was seized and partially or wholly brought up, but each time it escaped from thraldom and sought its former resting place. In two thousand fathoms of water it was found impossible to raise the cable so as to hold it, and it was, therefore, determined to seek a point East of the place where the wire has been found, and where the depth of the water was about one thousand fathoms. This movement was successful. According to all accounts the old cable has not been in the least injured by its year's submersion. It must have been in perfect order and it tells its own history.

THE CROPS IN MAINE.—The Belfast (Me.) *Age* says the prospect for good crops in that section of the State was never more promising than now. The grain crop has been harvested and the yield of all kinds is excellent. Corn is attaining a gigantic growth, and the recent rains, together with the cool weather, have done a nice thing for the potatoes; no signs of rot have yet appeared and the yield promises to be immense. The fields and pastures exhibit a luxuriant crop of bad seed, and it would seem that croakers would be left without occupation.

MR. EDMUND BLUNT, well known for his labors in connection with the Coast Survey, died last evening at his residence in New York, in the 67th year of his age. Deceased was the son of Edmund H. Blunt, author of "The American Coast Pilot," a standard work with seamen everywhere. His name is associated with various coast surveys in the West Indies, South America, &c.

The Difference Explained.

The *Journal des Debats*, in commenting upon the reception of the American deputation, per *Miantonomah*, in Russia, asks "what is the value of the demonstrations between the United States and Russia?" So far as this country and Russia are concerned, no two governments could be more unlike. The difference between republicanism and autocracy is as wide apart as the two poles. There is no political sympathy between us, and yet there is undoubted friendship, and why? Because Russia has never interfered in the affairs of the United States, and has always heartily cultivated amicable feelings with us; and because, on the other hand, we have never sought to interfere in European affairs, to the injury of Russia, or any other nation. On the contrary, France, which was our friend, has, under the rule of the present Emperor sought to take an unfair advantage of our domestic troubles, by attempting to inaugurate a policy upon the American Continent which is distasteful to us. The consequences of that effort still remain, and until all cause for irritation is withdrawn, there will be a feeling like that which exists in the breast of every one who feels that he has been imposed upon.

CITY MATTERS.

"Boys in Blue" in East Birmingham.

A meeting of the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of East Birmingham, was held at the Academy, in that borough, last evening, for the purpose of effecting an organization of the "Boys in Blue," auxiliary to the main county organization of the same title.

On motion, Capt. Samuel M. Duvall was called to the chair, and Mr. H. B. Chess appointed Secretary. The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting, after which it was unanimously agreed to attach themselves to the "Boys in Blue" organization of the State.

A roll was then made out, which was signed by the members present.

On motion, Major H. Hudson and Capt. Samuel M. Duvall were elected delegates to represent the organization at the Convention, at City Hall, Pittsburgh, which meets to-morrow, (Friday) morning.

After the transaction of some business relative to the complete organization of the body, the members adjourned to meet again at the same place, on the 8th inst.

Death of a Former Steamboat Pilot.

Coroner Clawson was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. John Haslett, a well known resident of Allegheny, and for several years employed as a steamboat pilot, who died very suddenly on Tuesday night. It appears that the deceased called at Thorn's Drug store on Federal street, Allegheny, about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, but after remaining a short time went out with the intention of going home. A night watchman discovered him shortly afterwards lying on the sidewalk, and at first supposed him to be intoxicated, but on further examination discovered that he was ill, and had him removed to the drug store, where he died shortly afterwards. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes. The deceased was about thirty-four years of age, had a wife and several children, and resided on Beaver street, Second ward, Allegheny.

THE LAWRENCEVILLE HOMICIDE.—James Craig and Benjamin Hall were arrested and taken before Mayor McCarthy, yesterday, charged with aiding and abetting Jas. Laughran in committing the murder of George M. Di Myers, at Lawrenceville, on the night of Thursday, August 9th, on an information lodged against them by J. K. P. Myers, a brother of the deceased. It will be remembered that Craig and Hall are friends of Laughran, and were in company with him at the time of the affray. They waived a hearing yesterday afternoon, and the Mayor committed them to jail for trial.

A CHILD FOUND ON A DOOR STEP.—Mr. O'Brien, a resident of that portion of Chatham street, lying between Webster and Seventh streets, was aroused early yesterday morning by infantile screams. He concluded to go out and see from where the screams proceeded, and on opening the door discovered a little boy, carefully wrapped in a shawl, lying on the door steps. With the child was a suit of new clothes. Mr. O'Brien kindly took the child in and cared for it, and as there is no clue to its parents, they will probably adopt it.

ROBBERY OF A BOARDING HOUSE.—Yesterday morning a man called at the boarding house of Mrs. Hess, No. 11 Ross street, and inquired for boarding and lodging. The landlady granted his request, and gave him an apartment. A short time afterwards one of the boarders discovered that he had been robbed of a quantity of clothing, consisting of a black cloth coat and pants, a vest, pair of boots, shirts, etc., and upon inquiry discovered that the new boarder had left. Information of the robbery was made known at the Mayor's office, but no arrest has yet been made.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—A little daughter of Mr. Andrew Crawford, a resident of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was accidentally poisoned on Monday night last, by the mother administering laudanum to it while sick, having mistaken the bottle for one containing Winslow's Soothing Syrup. As soon as the dreadful fact was realized, three physicians were summoned, but to no avail, and the child died in five hours afterwards.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Two young men named Jacob Annsthal and William Meyerhoff, residents of Reserve township, were out gunning on Tuesday, when Jacob discharged his gun and accidentally shot William in the calf of the leg. The injured man was taken to his residence on Spring Garden road, where he was attended by Dr. James A. Herron of this city.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON COMING.—A dispatch from Gen. Cullum, announces that President Johnson will reach Pittsburgh on Thursday afternoon next. The President will remain in the city over night, and in the morning will proceed direct to Washington City.

RE-DIVISION OF PITT TOWNSHIP.—In accordance with the request of a petition presented in the Court of Quarter Sessions, an order was issued yesterday for a vote to be taken on the second Tuesday of October next, on the question of a re-division of Pitt township.

SIXTH WARD TO-NIGHT.—The Union Republicans of the Sixth ward will meet this evening, at seven o'clock, at the School House, on Franklin street. Thomas Howard, Esq., and others will address the meeting.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—J. F. Wolf announces himself in another column as "the workingmen's candidate" for Sheriff.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Lucille Western will this evening appear in her famous character of "Lady Isabel," in the drama of "East Lynne, or the Elopement." In this character, Miss Western is acknowledged by the Eastern critics to be without an equal. The play is judiciously cast and will be well produced on the stage.

THEATER.—The admirers of the legitimate drama are enjoying a rare treat in the performances of Mrs. Emma Waller, the distinguished American actress, whose impersonation of "Lady Macbeth," last evening, was witnessed by a discriminating audience. To-night, Mrs. Waller will give her great rendition of "Mrs. Haller," in the "Stranger." This distinguished artiste is the only tragic actress now on the American boards, and her eminent talents entitle her to crowded houses wherever superior acting is appreciated. She will remain but three nights more at the Theater.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The handsome and talented young actress, Miss. Annette Ince, will this evening appear in the charming character of "Parthenia," in "Ingomar, the Barbarian," and will be ably supported by the best members of the stock company. Visitors to the Academy have the pleasure of enjoying the performance without interference from noise and confusion, such as prevails in other localities. The Academy is certainly one of the most elegant places of amusement in the country.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Messrs. Smythe and Aims continue to achieve success by meriting it. They have a most excellent company of artistes, and the performance is of the most entertaining character. A capital bill is presented for this evening.

EMPIRE MINSTRELS.—Harry Fenton's Empire Minstrels and Brass Band, a new organization, will commence a series of entertainments in Masonic Hall, on Monday evening next. We observe among the nineteen names comprising this troupe, that of Johnny Hart, the well known and popular comedian, Signor Derago, the harpist, Messrs. Watson and Wells, the famous cloggists, and celebrated Horner brothers, Harry S. B. and William, whose vocalism is of the highest order of merit. It is some months since a minstrel troupe has visited the city, and the Empires will meet with a fine patronage.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET, CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Trial of George W. Leezer for the Murder of John S. Gallatin, at McKeesport—Acquittal of the Prisoner.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Mellon, Stowe and Brown on the bench, the case of the Commonwealth vs. Geo. W. Leezer, indicted for the murder of John S. Gallatin, was taken up. The particulars of the murder, which was committed at McKeesport, on the morning of Sunday, June 10th, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. Leezer, it appears from the evidence produced, occupied a one-story dwelling on the outskirts of McKeesport, and, on the night previous to the murder he was lying on the floor, his wife being ill, and a servant girl named Mary Harrington, sleeping with her. Shortly after midnight the girl aroused Leezer and informed him that some person was trying to get into the house, as she heard some noise at the window. Leezer took no notice of her remarks, when a short time afterwards she saw a hand protrude through a hole in the window, where the glass had been broken out, and she gave a scream. Leezer got up and sat down on a chair, and about fifteen minutes was convinced of the truth of the girl's statement, by seeing a hand protrude through the window hole. He procured his shot-gun, placed a cap upon it, and took a seat near the window, to await the doings of the supposed burglar. In a short time the man again appeared, and attempted to get in the window. Leezer warned the intruder to leave, threatening to fire if the demand was not complied with. The warning was not heeded, and Leezer fired. Leezer then went out of the house, aroused Mr. Frank M. Taylor, and proceeded to the spot. Leezer upon discovering that he had shot Gallatin, exclaimed, "I have shot my best friend." The shot took effect in the middle of the forehead, and, penetrating the skull, lodged in the brain. Gallatin was still living when discovered, but after being conveyed to his residence died in a short time afterwards. An information was made against Leezer for murder by a brother of the deceased, and he was committed to jail. He was released a short time afterwards upon entering six thousand dollars bail for his appearance for trial.

The defendant appeared in Court yesterday, and was arraigned in the usual form. District Attorney L. B. Duff appeared for the Commonwealth, and General Fred. H. Collier, Captain Chatham T. Ewing and Jacob H. Miller, Esq., for the defense.

After some delay a jury was empanneled and the case proceeded with. A. B. Gallatin (a brother of the deceased) and Frank M. Taylor were the only witnesses examined for the Commonwealth. Mary Harrington was the principal witness for the defence. Twenty-two other witnesses were examined for the defence, who testified to the defendant's previous good character. The evidence was substantially the same as that produced before the Coroner's jury, and which was published in full in the COMMERCIAL at the time of the homicide.

The jury were then addressed by Chatham T. Ewing and F. H. Collier, Esqs., who made very able arguments for the defence, and were followed by District Attorney Duff for the prosecution.

Judge Mellon then delivered the charge to the jury. His Honor stated that the evidence was not sufficient to convict the prisoner of murder in the first or second degrees, and the question was whether the defendant was guilty of manslaughter or not. There was no question as to the defendant having killed the deceased, but the point was whether he was guilty of wilful murder, or whether he done the shooting in self-defense, supposing that the deceased was a burglar entering his house, thereby committing felony. If the jury thought the defendant did the shooting in self-defense he was justifiable in doing so.

The jury retired at half-past four o'clock, and returned in twelve minutes, announcing that they agreed upon the verdict that the defendant was "NOT GUILTY."

General F. H. Collier then asked that Leezer be discharged by proclamation, which was accordingly done, when he was greeted by a host of friends. The verdict gave general satisfaction to those who witnessed the trial.

Ladies' Educational Association.

We are more than gratified at the marked change which is taking place in the tone of public sentiment in our city, with regard to home educational interests. The meeting in Christ Church on Monday, the 27th ult., was followed on Thursday afternoon, the 30th ult., by a meeting of the ladies of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, in order to secure harmonious and systematic effort in behalf of that institution. The meeting was intended to be merely preliminary, and is to be followed by a series of weekly meetings, until the object contemplated is secured, viz: the bringing up of public sentiment to a better tone, and the endowment of a chair in the college. A temporary organization was effected by the election of a part of the officers, as follows: President, Mrs. W. W. Mair. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Robert Robison, Mrs. Allen Kramer, Mrs. Thomas Fawcett, Mrs. S. M. Kier, Mrs. Thomas Bakewell, Mrs. Thomas Dickson, Mrs. John Grier, Mrs. Thomas Roberts and Mrs. James W. Woodwell. Recording Secretaries—Miss Emma Galway and Miss Priscilla M. Verner. Corresponding Secretaries—Miss Mary McKee and Miss Lydia A. B. Robison. Treasurer—Mrs. Annie Glyde.

A Board of Managers, in part, was nominated, numbering upwards of one hundred, and embracing members of Christ Church, Liberty Street, Smithfield Street, Wesley Chapel, Trinity, Pennsylvania Avenue, Ross Street, Ames Church, Centenary Church, South Common, Beaver street, North Avenue, Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, East Liberty, Manchester, Lawrenceville, Duquesne Borough, Temperanceville, Wilkinsburg and Sharpsburg. Also, a number of the ladies connected with churches of other denominations.

Another meeting will be held this afternoon, in the College Chapel, at three o'clock, to complete the organization by filling the Board of Managers, adopting a constitution and by-laws, appointing committees, etc. All our lady readers favorable to the cause of education are cordially invited to attend. Mrs. Bishop Simpson, who takes a deep interest in the movement, stated at the last meeting that as she could not be present again for several weeks, she desired to embrace the opportunity of contributing the first hundred dollars, and accordingly made a donation of that amount, to be appropriated to the founding of a chair to be named in honor of some distinguished lady. Others were ready to contribute, but as there were no books opened, the matter was postponed. Some years since Bishop Simpson gave his own paper for one thousand dollars in order to relieve the College from its embarrassments. Seven hundred of this was realized from lectures delivered in behalf of the College, and the remaining three hundred was paid out of his private funds. We refer to these incidents to show the deep interest felt by the Bishop and his excellent lady in the success of the College. A brighter day has dawned for it, after eleven years of terrible financial embarrassments. The "unknown friend" who so nobly contributed five thousand dollars has since increased it to ten thousand. The "Bishop Simpson Professorship" is in the hands of parties who are determined to make it a success. Of course the ladies will succeed in their efforts, as they do in any good cause which they undertake. By the last day of December we hope to see every dollar of the indebtedness liquidated, and a hundred thousand-dollar endowment secured. Thus endowed, the College will enter upon a career of increased usefulness, and with complete cabinets, and ample library, apparatus, &c., will be the pride and ornament of our city and a blessing to our whole land. The goal is in reach, if any one will but lend a helping hand.

Anniversary Exercises in Waynesburg College.

The anniversary exercises in Waynesburg College, at Waynesburg, Green county, will take place next week. The Sermon before the Graduating Classes will be preached on Sabbath evening, September 9th, 1866, by Rev. Wm. Collier, D. D. Address before the Philean and Emma Willard Literary Societies, by Rev. Alexander Clark, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Monday evening, September 10th. A Musical and Literary Entertainment will be given by the Young Ladies, on Tuesday evening, September 11th. Public examination of Classes in the Female Department, Wednesday, September 12th. Ladies' Commencement, Wednesday evening. Meeting of the Alumni Association, Thursday, September 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's Commencement, Thursday evening.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Court of Quarter Sessions met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Judges Mellon, Stowe and Brown on the bench. The following business was transacted:

Sarah Madden was indicted for selling liquor without a license. Upon being arraigned, she plead guilty to the charge. She also plead guilty to an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday. Sentence was deferred in both cases.

The next case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. Simon Girtsel, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Henry Klingling. The defendant was required to pay the costs in the case, and enter into recognizance in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY TO NIGHT.—The Union Republican mass meeting in Allegheny, takes place to-night, in the Diamond Square. The County Committee expected to secure some of the Southern Unionists to speak at the meeting, but could not do so, owing to their attendance at the Philadelphia Convention. Hon. Thomas Williams, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Thos. J. Bingham, and others, will address the meeting this evening. Ward delegations will meet at their respective rendezvous, and march in procession to the meeting. Let there be a grand rally of loyal Republicans.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook physician of Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city for the week ending September 2d at twenty-one. The deaths were from the following causes:—Consumption, three; apoplexy, one; dropsy, one; tuberculosis, one; enteric fever, one; dysentery, two; cholera infantum, two, enteritis, one; summer complaint, one; congestion of the brain, one; still born, one; hereditary syphilis, one; intestinal ulceration, one; spasms, two; diphtheria, one; small pox, one.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN SKIFF.—About two weeks ago a valuable skiff belonging to Mr. George Fritz, residing at Braddock's Field's, on the Monongahela river, was stolen. No traces of it could be discovered, and information of the theft was made before Alderman Donaldson. Officer Sarber yesterday found the skiff in possession of a resident of "Fort Limerick," a thriving settlement opposite the Point, and restored it to its rightful owner. The man in whose possession the skiff was found had purchased it from another party.

A SOLDIER REMOVED.—Captain Craft, of Bridgeport, Fayette county, a one legged soldier, has been removed from the position of revenue inspector in the Twenty-first District, Lewis Mobly, now and always a copperhead, appointed in his place. The removal was on account of "my policy," and was achieved through the united efforts of Senator Cowan and Hon. John L. Dawson. It was a great triumph of two whole-framed, stalwart men over a crippled soldier, who lost a limb in defense of his country.

DIED:

HASLETT—On Wednesday, September 5th, 1866, Mr. JOHN HASLETT, a steamboat pilot on the Ohio river, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 44 Resaca street, Allegheny city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE REBEL DEBT.

The future of the rebel debt is by no means determined. Those who confidently believe that it will never assume an important character in the future discussions of politics, may one day be startled by finding it pressed upon the country in such a way as either to secure its assumption by the General Government or its repudiation only when our National debt is repudiated. Look at the facts:

For the purpose of making some sort of a case for the rebel States and to induce the loyal people to believe that everything was being done to entitle those States to representation in Congress, the President induced some of the rebel States to repudiate that debt by local legislation. But as the people in that section have hitherto shown no regard for their obligations where the North is interested, it is not too much to say that as soon as they are secured in their former rights they will repeal such legislation, unless they are prevented by some higher power. Union men all over the land have in every manner possible, and at all times, declared the National debt sacred, but that the debt incurred in aid of the rebellion shall never be assumed by the United States, nor will any State ever be permitted to pay it. Such is the declaration of the loyal State Convention of Pennsylvania, and of the Union majority in Congress, by whom it has been embodied in the shape of an amendment to the National Constitution, which they have presented to the people for ratification. This is the record of the Union party.

The record of the Democratic Johnson party is decidedly different. The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania uttered no word against the rebel debt, and but feeble ones in reference to the loyal debt. The Philadelphia COWAN-DOOLITTLE Convention followed the example of its Copperhead predecessor, and was equally silent upon the rebel debt. There seems to have been a deep design in the silence upon so important a subject, for upon the receipt of the action of the Philadelphia Convention in London the rebel bonds greatly increased in price. Persons who study the subject of cause and effect will be at no loss to understand that the studied silence of the JOHNSON party in regard to this subject is designed for no other purpose than that of having the rebel debt assumed by the United States, or of having the people relieved from both. The loyal majority in Congress embodied this idea in one of the Amendments in order that if adopted it might be secure forever; but the President, supported on the one hand by unrepentant traitors, and on the other by Copperheads and apostate Republicans, is laboring to prevent its approval in order that the rebels may not hereafter insist on its assumption. If this is not the object of his opposition to this amendment we are unable to discover any other.

THE PRESIDENT'S CLEVELAND SPEECH.

The speech made to a crowd in Cleveland, on Monday evening last, is printed in our columns to-day. It is not calculated to awaken pleasing emotions in the heart of an American citizen. Having been spoken late in the day, it differs somewhat from the other speeches by the President since he left Washington, and may be described as a cross of the celebrated Fourth of March with the Twenty-Second of February speech at the seat of Government.

THE HUMILIATION AND THE DANGER.

On certain matters the people of this country are peculiarly sensitive. They wish to be thought well of, and as a whole, they attach a high value to good manners. They are quick to feel anything that will bring reproach on our good name, or our National character into contempt. Thus the exhibition ANDREW JOHNSON made of himself on the Fourth of March, inflicted a pang which caused the cry of shame to go up from every part of the land, and the universal wish that the day and its scenes might be blotted out forever.

Something like this, coupled with a lively apprehension lest a deeper humiliation shall be inflicted, is just now exercising the minds of the more intelligent classes, of every political shade. As there is no knowing what a man, who in a crazy fit has once done an extraordinary thing, will not do, so of the perpetrator of the Fourth of March scandal, there is reason to apprehend almost anything, more especially in view of the daily and growing premonitions of the return of the condition attending the first humiliation. Not solely with the apprehension of another shame, as the consequence of the President's conduct, is the public mind exercised, but of dangers and perils, as the consequences of an attempt to carry into execution the wild and revolutionary purpose he has proclaimed,—that, in a contingency, of driving out the legitimate Congress to recognise the rebel members from the South and such as will act with them from the North. The shame might again, as it once has been, be borne, but this *never!*

CITIZENSHIP AND SUFFRAGE.

There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to induce the people to believe that the first section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States will confer the elective franchise upon the negro, and although the idea is really too absurd to talk about, yet it may not be amiss to say a few things which every intelligent man knows or should know.

The section to which we refer declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside," and denies to any State the power to abridge any of the rights incident to citizenship. It is urged by some that one of the recognized rights of a citizen is the elective franchise, and that therefore this section, if adopted, will confer that right upon the negro as well as upon the white man. But this is not true. Suffrage is not a right incident to citizenship, for if it were it would be exercised by women and children as well as adult white males. All persons born within the United States, except those held in slavery, have been recognized as citizens. Free black men are citizens, and during the late war were held liable to military service to the same extent as white men were held. Military duty is one of the obligations of a citizen, and it would be absurd to say that the obligation should be imposed upon a class of citizens, and the rights denied. Women and children can sue and be sued, and are secured in their rights of person and property, and of all the other rights of citizens, and yet are not permitted anywhere to exercise the right of suffrage, as they most certainly would be, were suffrage incident to citizenship.

Again: The second section of article four of the Constitution of the United States, provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

If a man votes upon the strength of being a citizen, the negro who votes in Massachusetts would, in the event of removal to Pennsylvania, have a right to vote here, by virtue of this provision. But as the "privileges and immunities of citizens" do not include the elective franchise, we must look elsewhere for the authority by which a man exercises that right. In this we are aided by the Constitution of the United States, in the second section of the first article, where it is provided that "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Here, then, we have a distinct recognition of the right of the several States to regulate the question of suffrage for themselves, and there is nothing in the proposed amendments to enlarge the rights of citizens, or to take away from the States their present power over suffrage. The amendment as proposed simply declares who shall be regarded as citizens, and that no State shall abridge their rights as such. If the amendment should be ratified the "privileges and immunities of citizens," and the power of the States over suffrage, will remain the same as they now are. If anything more were needed upon the point, the second section of the proposed amendment furnishes it; for it provides that when the right to vote is denied or abridged, the ratio of representation shall be correspondingly reduced. This is a most emphatic recognition of the power of the several States to deny or abridge the right to vote as they may see proper, and it is exceedingly absurd to say that the ratification of the proposed amendment will in any way confer the elective franchise upon any one to whom it is now denied. As this is the only foundation for the cry against the Union party of negro suffrage and negro equality, it is apparent how shameless is the opposition to the action of Congress.

THE FUTURE OF OUR IRON MANUFACTURES.

The importance of the iron business in our country, embracing the mining, manufacture, sale and various uses of the article, has been the subject of many a political treatise, and many a financial calculation. Its rapid increase for the past few years has suggested expectations for the future, which, to many, may appear exaggerated, and even extravagant. A comparison of the trade with that of England presents it in rather a humble condition. But the history of its growth in England encourages the hope of a future extension so great as to outstrip the most sanguine and extravagant anticipations usually indulged.

In England, the great iron country of the world, the trade is comparitively of recent origin. Three hundred years ago the mining and manufacture of iron could be hardly called a business in England, certainly not an English business to any considerable extent. What was then done in it there was done, as it had been long before, by foreign workmen. Not only in iron, but in other articles and in woolen fabrics, and in nearly all kinds of mechanical works, foreigners were the manufacturers of England. Germans were imported to work English mines and metals, and large quantities of manufactured articles were also imported to supply the wants of the people, while the raw materials were at the same time largely exported from England. For a long period after the reign of ELIZABETH, who did much, by inviting artizans to England, for supplying the country with domestic manufactures, large quantities of hats, leather and cloth were brought from Flanders and France, cutlery from Germany, glass from Venice, millinery from Milan, whence arose the name that is still given to the kind of goods in which the Milanese shopkeepers principally traded.

Foreign companies, chiefly Germans, were incorporated with special privileges for conducting the iron business in its different branches. These were objects of popular jealousy and sometimes of popular violence at the hands of a London mob. The dependence of the English nation on foreigners for almost everything in manufactures and commerce, prior to the reign of ELIZABETH, is surprising to us in these days, when we see that nation *facile princeps*—nearly ahead of all nations in these respects. Not only was the manufacturing done principally by foreigners, but the trade was conducted in foreign ships, and even the royal navy consisted largely of vessels hired from the Genoese, Venetians and others.

At so recent a date as 1750, the English did not make one-third as much iron as they imported. The figures are so small that we give them, in order to compare them with the latest returns of the English iron trade. In the year 1750, they imported from Sweden, 25,000 tons; from Russia, 10,000, and from Spain, 5,000, while the whole make of England was only 13,000. In the year 1864, although they imported 54,000 tons of charcoal wrought iron for the special use of Sheffield steel manufacturers, they exported 1,494,630 tons of iron, total value at over $60,000,000, and engines and machinery to the value of $25,000,000 more. This was produced in addition to what was used at home. At the period first named, 1750, England was the best customer for Sweden and Russia iron. At the present time England is, in regard to iron, the largest manufacturing and exporting nation in the world. And a large part of this astonishing increase has been made in the last half century.

The causes that have contributed chiefly to this wonderful advance are themselves among the wonders of the world. The application of steam as a mechanical power may be considered the principal cause. This has led to great improvements in machinery used in manufactures, and to the development of mineral resources—both metals and the fuels necessary for reducing to forms for practical use. And the facility for procuring iron has led to its application in a vast number of uses altogether new, which, by extending the demand, reacts again as a stimulus on production and manufactures.

In the United States we have all the facilities in this line of business that they have in England. Our supplies of iron and coal are inexhaustible, and our coal especially is procured with far less labor than in England, where it is invariably raised by shafts from a great depth, while ours is run out by level adits. All the advantages of the best machinery are within our reach, and the latest improvements in processes of manufacture, as well as in machinery, are in actual use here. The application of iron to new uses, embracing all departments of architecture—houses, ships, bridges—has already greatly extended the demand for the article, in its various forms of iron, steel and manufactured goods.

We cannot, therefore, but reasonably indulge great expectations of the extension of the iron business in this country. It would be difficult to conceive of limits to the demand for iron, provided it be furnished at fair and moderate prices to those who apply it to practicel use.

And here, we remark in the conclusion of our article is the only difficulty that the American manufacturer has, and this turns wholly, we believe, upon the comparitive prices of labor in this country and in Europe. If labor were as cheap here as there, our manufactures might be supplied to European markets, as well as our own, at rates that would defy all competition. And then, we dare say, the doctrines of free trade and protection would exchange places, our manufacturers taking the former and the British taking the latter. But we do not, and we presume our manufacturers do not, wish to see such a reduction of the price of labor in this country. It may be too high here, but it is certainly too low there. Yet, while both are as they are, it seems no more than just, that the difficulty arising from the competition should not be laid wholly upon the American manufacturers who supply the capital and employ the labor invested in the business. On the contrary it should be shared, as a temporary burden, by the whole community, till by the extension of the business and the further development of our mineral resources, now dormant in the bowels of the earth, we are able to compete with foreign manufactures even without protection. With the natural resources that we have, which are unequalled in any other part of the world, only this temporary sustentation by protective laws is necessary, to place our manufactures, in every department of the iron business, on a footing that will enable us to defy the competition of the world in all markets. Under these auspices, the extension of the business would reach such vast bounds, that domestic competition would bring the prices of iron and its products to a moderate figure, and yet afford fair profits to capital invested and remunerative wages to the labor employed.

MR. SEWARD, in his Niagara Falls speech, predicted the success of the JOHNSON Democracy in New York, in November, by forty thousand majority. This prediction recalls the Secretary's prediction that the rebellion, which he said was but a friendly scrimmage, would end in three months.

MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

It has been scores of times asserted that Mr. JOHNSON has only carried out Mr. LINCOLN's policy. This is his own declaration and it has been reiterated over and over as the best argument in favor of his course. And it may have had on the minds of some of Mr. LINCOLN's friends some influence in conciliating them to Mr. JOHNSON's policy.

Now what is the fact in the case? Mr. LINCOLN's policy was a policy for a state of insurrection and civil war, in which the office of the Executive arm is clearly defined by the laws. It is his office to suppress insurrection. This was Mr. LINCOLN's policy. A peace policy adapted to the condition of the subdued insurgents, he had not developed. He was slain before the rebellion was fully suppressed, between the surrender of LEE and that of JOHNSTON. The terms offered to SHERMAN by JOHNSTON were disapproved by President JOHNSON after Mr. LINCOLN's death. In that act he did sustain Mr. LINCOLN's war policy. And the reasons for the disapproval of SHERMAN's terms embraced these, that they "relieved rebels of every degree from all pains and penalties for their crimes;" that they "gave terms that had been deliberated, repeated by, and solemnly rejected by President LINCOLN," and that they "formed no basis of true and lasting peace," but relieved rebels from the presence of our victories and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government."

What Mr. LINCOLN's peace policy might have been, it is impossible to say. He had developed none, for he was cut off while the war was yet raging. We may, however, be very sure that it would not have embraced a quarrel with a co-ordinate branch of the Government, nor an assumption of a dictatorial right over it. It would not have embraced those very features of General SHERMAN's plan on account of which that plan was rejected by President JOHNSON. If Mr. LINCOLN had lived and had so far lost sight of his antecedents and obligations as to adopt such a policy, it would undoubtedly have encountered the same patriotic opposition that Mr. JOHNSON's policy encounters, and it would have undoubtedly received the same approval and eager embrace that Mr. JOHNSON's does by the late insurgents. But the supposition is absurd. In a peace policy, for the restoration of insurgents to their forfeited political privileges, the President is not the only department of the Government to be employed, and Mr. LINCOLN was not the man who would have disturbed and endangered the country by such an assumption.

GOT HIS ANSWER.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, the rebel pirate, when his career on the seas was ended by the collapse of the rebellion, was chosen Probate Judge of Mobile, but was given to understand by President JOHNSON, that he would not be permitted to hold the office—he being an unpardoned rebel. In view of the Philadelphia Convention, and perceiving that the rebels everywhere, pardoned and unpardoned, like snakes in a Spring day, were coming forth from their holes and hiding places, SEMMES has taken fresh hope. Very naturally supposing "the changed circumstances of the times," as he expressed it, that is, the Philadelphia Convention, and the revolutionary policy springing therefrom, had removed the objections, he wrote to Major General WAGER SWAYNE, commanding the district of Alabama, to that effect, and asked him if he had any objections to his entering on the duties of Probate Judge at Mobile. This communication drew from the General the following answer, which the pirate probably regards as conclusive until the President orders otherwise. As matters are going, it may be expected that he will do this very shortly:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 28, 1866.

SIR—In reply to your note of the 28th inst., I have to say that the order some time since communicated to you directing me to interfere in the event of your attempting to exercise the functions of civil officer is still unrevoked. That order being explicit, I see no occasion for applying, as you suggest, for additional instructions in the premises. To relieve you, however, from the uncertainty you express as to the effect of the recent peace proclamation of the President, and of the changed circumstances of the times, your attention is drawn to the fact that the order above cited points to the arrest, not so much of the Probate Judge of Mobile county as of an individual who, for acts defined by the laws for the punishment of treason, and for other acts, is liable at any time to be taken into custody.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WAGER SWAYNE, Major General.
RAPHAEL SEMMES, Esq., Mobile, Ala.

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

The Boston *Traveller* in the following remarks, expresses precisely what is coming to be the feeling of all Republicans, and what the President's supporters must secretly confess to themselves, as to the effect of his speeches:

"The political tour of the President is doing a good service to his opponents. He makes such bombastic and silly speeches that people everywhere are getting disgusted with him. Mr. Seward has been credited with shrewdness, and the wonder is that he does not keep the President in check. Perhaps, however, he is playing a double game, expecting to see the President destroy himself, and hoping that by contrast the people will be attracted to him.

But the thing is so much overdone that not only Johnson but his whole party will speedily be ruined. We hope the programme will be carried out as commenced, that the President will speak half a dozen times each day, all the way to and back, and then we shall have no fears as to the result of the elections in October and November."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Considerable interest has been recently awakened among capitalists and others, relative to the discovery of valuable deposits of crude sulphur on the volcanic island of Saba, W. I.

The road mending in Paris is an example to all the world. The Pont Royal needed relaying, and, in the dead of the night, carts brought all the stones, and a steam roller, weighing thirty-thousand killogrammes, crushed them to pleasant pieces for horses' feet and carriage wheels before the traffic of morning commenced.

An exchange says that generally speaking, the smaller the quantity of a fruit on a tree, the higher the flavor; therefore, thin all fruits in moderation, but avoid excess; a single gooseberry on a tree, or a single bunch of grapes on a vine—no matter how it may be—is a disgrace to good gardening.

A New York milkman has been fined fifty dollars for watering his milk. The mind is bewildered in attempting to estimate the gigantic sum which would accrue to our city treasury if the same penalty was imposed here in every case, and all the fines paid for past transgressions.

A Paris correspondent writes that almost every country house is full this season; the owners of fine estates prefer residing on them to traveling about. The evening amusements of the *chateau* life are various—dancing, theatricals, charades and proverbs are all patronized in turn. *Tableaux vivants* are likewise a very favorite pastime, and the most charming fancy costumes are made in Paris for these very picturesque displays.

On Monday morning, a locomotive standing on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's track, inside the inclosure above Market street, Philadelphia, started suddenly and dashed off at a furious rate. It ran off the track just in time for the West Chester train to escape a collision.

Mrs. John Hollister's residence in Buffalo, New York, was robbed of $20,000 in United States bonds and greenbacks, on Sunday night last. Mrs. Hollister had just received a large sum of money in liquidation of a policy of insurance on the life of her late husband. No clue to the thief.

The owner of the celebrated American trotting horse Dexter, has entered him for a premium to beat Flora Temple's best time on the same track. The "little bay mare" will no doubt be compelled to yield her well-earned laurels to the now famous gelding. Dexter has already done a mile in 2:18½.

The recent investigations into the case of the Villafranca, Capt. Anderson, plying between New York and London, has brought to light a series of atrocities which are only samples of those commonly practiced on board of emigrant ships. The passengers are invariably defrauded of their money, closely crowded together in the ship, fed on unwholesome food, frequently flogged, and the weak minded female passengers often compelled to yield to the lustful passions of the master and other officers of the ship. Even darker crimes are sometimes perpetrated upon those floating abodes of woe.

PERSONAL.

—It is reported that the reason why Barnard Friery died so easy was because the cap which covered his face was saturated in chloroform. Why should not this always be done.

—Fisk, the well-known linguist, has translated a play from the Russian language, which will be produced next spring in New York. Fifty thousand dollars is required to properly mount it upon the stage.

—George Virtue, the eminent London publisher, is dead. He has several times visited this country, and was known as an exceedingly jovial, good tempered and large hearted Englishman.

—The present Collector of Customs at Wilmington, North Carolina, seems to have produced a bad impression on his arrival there. The *Journal* of that city reports that his first public appearance was before the chief municipal tribunal for infringing upon the laws of the city, and attempting to maltreat the lawfully appointed guardians of peace. He was fined, but had no money, and, therefore, had to suffer "durance vile" for one night.

THE PRESIDENT AT CLEVELAND.

ANOTHER ANGRY SPEECH.

A HUMILIATING SCENE.

The President Bandying Words with the Crowd.

HE OFFERS TO BET.

"Moses" in a New Role and Slightly Upset.

The Presidential party reached Cleveland Monday evening. There was a supper at the Kennard House, which over, the President spoke from the balcony as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF CLEVELAND: It is not for the purpose of making a speech I came here to-night. I am aware of the great curiosity that exists on the part of strangers in reference to seeing individuals who are here amongst us. [Louder.] You must remember there are a good many people here to-night, and it requires a great voice to reach the utmost verge of this vast audience. I have used my voice so constantly for some days past that I do not know as I shall be able to make you all hear, but I will do my best to make myself heard.

What I am going to say is: There is a large number here who would like to see General Grant, and hear him speak, and hear what he would have to say; but the fact is General Grant is not here. He is extremely ill. His health will not permit of his appearing before this audience to night. It would be a greater pleasure to me to see him here and have him speak than to make a speech of my own. So then it will not be expected that he will be here to-night, and you cannot see him on account of his extreme indisposition.

Fellow Citizens:—In being before you to-night it is not for the purpose of making a speech, but simply to make your acquaintance, and while I am telling you how to do, and at the same time tell you good bye. We are here to night on our tour towards a sister State for the purpose of participating in and witnessing the laying of the chief corner stone over a monument to one of our fellow-citizens who is no more. It is not necessary for me to mention the name of Stephen A. Douglas to the citizens of Ohio. It is a name familiar to you all, and being on a tour to participate in the ceremonies, and passing through your State and section of country and witnessing the demonstration and manifestation of regard and respect which has been paid me, I am to say to you that so far as I am concerned, and I think I am speaking for all the company, when I say we feel extremely gratified and flattered at the demonstration made by the country through which we have passed, and in being flattered. I want to state at the same time that I don't consider that entirely personal, but as evidence of what is prevading the public mind, that there is a great issue before the country, and that this demonstration of feeling, is more than anything else, an indication of a deep interest among the great mass of the people in regard to all these great questions that agitate the public mind. In coming before you to night, I come before you as an American citizen and not simply as your Chief Magistrate. I claim to be a citizen of the Southern States, and an inhabitant of one of the States of this Union. I know that it has been said and contended for, on the part of some, that I was an alien, for I did not reside in any one of the States of the Union, and therefore I could not be Chief Magistrate, though the States declared I was. But all that was necessary was simply to introduce a resolution declaring the office vacant, or depose the occupant, or under some pretext prefer articles of impeachment, and the individual who occupies the Chief Magistracy would be deposed and deprived of power.

But fellow citizens, a short time since you had a ticket before you for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency; I was placed upon that ticket, in conjunction with a distinguished fellow citizen who is now no more. [Voice, "a great misfortune, too."] I know there are some who will exclaim, "Unfortunate!" I admit the ways of Providence are mysterious and unfortunate, but uncontrollable by those who would exclaim unfortunate. I was going to say, my countrymen, but a short time since, I was selected and placed upon a ticket. There was a platform prepared and adopted by those who placed me upon it, and now, notwithstanding all kinds of representation; notwithstanding since after the sluice of misrepresentation has been poured out; notwithstanding a subsidized gang of hirelings have traduced me and maligned me ever since I have entered upon the discharge of my official duties, yet I will say, had my predecessor lived, the vials of wrath would have been poured out on him. [Cries of never, never, never.] I come here to-night, in passing along, and being called upon, for the purpose of exchanging opinions and views as time would permit, and to ascertain if we could who was in the wrong.

I appear before you to-night, and I want to say this: that I have lived and been among all American people, and have represented them in some capacity for the last twenty-five years. And where is the man living, or the woman in the community, that I have wronged, or where is the person that can place their finger upon one single hair breadth of deviation from one single pledge I have made, or one single violation of the Constitution of the country? What tongue does he speak? What religion does he profess? Let him come forward and place his finger upon one pledge I have violated. [A voice—"Hang Jeff. Davis."] [The President resumes.] Hang Jeff. Davis? Hang Jeff. Davis? Why don't you? [Applause.] Why don't you? [Applause.] Have not you got the Court? Have you not got the Court? Have not you got the Attorney General? Who is your Chief Justice—and that refused to sit upon the trial? [Applause.] I am not Prosecuting Attorney. I am not the jury. But I will tell you what I did do; I called upon your Congress, that is trying to break up the Government, [immense applause.] Yes, did your Congress order hanging Jeff. Davis? [Prolonged applause, mingled with hisses.] But fellow-citizens we had as well let feelings and prejudices pass; let passions subside; let reason resume her empire. In presenting myself to you, in the few remarks I intended to make, my intention was to address myself to your judgment and to your good sense, and not to your anger or the malignity of your hearts. This was my object in presenting myself on this occasion, and at the same time to tell you good-bye. I have heard the remark made in this crowd to-night, "Traitor, Traitor!" [Prolonged confusion.] My countrymen, will you hear me for my cause? For the Constitution of my country? I want to know when, where and under what circumstances Andrew Johnson, either as Chief Executive, or in any other capacity ever violated the Constitution of his country. Let me ask this large and intelligent audience here to-night, if your secretary of State, who served four years under Mr. Lincoln, who was placed under the butcher's blow and exposed to the assassin's knife, when he turned traitor. If I were disposed to play orator, and deal in declamation, here to-night, I would imitate one of the ancient tragedies we have such account of—I would take William H. Seward and open to you the scars he has received. I would exhibit his bloody garment and show the rent caused by the assassin's knife. [Three cheers for Seward.] Yes, I would unfold his bloody garments here to night and ask who had committed treason. I would ask why Jeff. Davis was not hung? Why don't you hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips? I can tell you, my countrymen, I have been fighting traitors in the South [prolonged applause], and they have been whipped, and say they were wrong, acknowledge their error and accept the terms of the Constitution. And now as I pass around the circle, having fought traitors at the South, I am prepared to fight traitors at the North, God being willing, with your help ["You can't have it," and prolonged confusion], they would be crushed worse than the traitors of the South, and this glorious Union of ours will be preserved. In coming here to-night, it was not coming as Chief Magistrate of twenty-five States, but I came here as Chief Magistrate of thirty-six States. I came here to-night with the flag of my country in my hand, with a constellation of thirty-six and not twenty-five stars. I came here with the Constitution of my country intact, determined to defend the Constitution, let the consequences be what they may. I came here to-night for the Union; the entire circle of these States. [A voice, "How many States made you President?"] How many States made me President? Was you against secession? Do you want to dissolve the Union? [A voice, No.] Then I am President of the whole United States; and I will tell you one thing. I understand the discordant notes in this audience here to-night. And I will tell you furthermore, that he that is opposed to the restoration of the Government and the union of the States, is as great a traitor as Jeff. Davis, and I am against both of them. I fought traitors at the South, now I fight them at the North. [Immense applause.] I will tell you another thing: I know all about those boys that have fought for their country. I have been with them down there when cities were besieged. I know who was with them when some of you that talk about traitors had not courage to come out of your closets, but persuaded somebody else to go.

Very courageous men! While Grant, Sherman, Farragut and a long list of the distinguished sons of the United States were in the field of battle—you were cowards at home, and, now when these brave men have returned, many of them having left an arm or a leg on some battle field, while you were at home speculating and committing frauds upon your Government, you pretend now to have great respect and sympathy for the poor fellow who left his arm on the battle field. I understand you, who talk about the duty of the President and object to his speech of the 22d of July, [Voice "22d of February."]—22d of February. I know who have fought the battles of the country, and I know who is to pay for it. Those brave men shed their blood and you speculated, got money and now the great mass of the people must work it out. [Applause and confusion.] I care not for your prejudices. It is time for the great mass of the American people to understand what your designs are in not admitting the Southern States when they have come to terms, and even proposed to pay their part of the national debt. I say, Let them come; and these brave men, having conquered them, and having prostrated them in the dust with the heel of power upon them, What do they say? [Voice, "What does Gen. Butler say?"] Gen. Butler! What does Gen Grant say? And what does Gen. Grant say of Gen. Butler? What does General Sherman say? He says he is for restoration of the Government, and Gen. Sherman fought for it.

But fellow-citizens let this all pass. I care not for malignity. There is a certain portion of our countrymen that will respect their fellow-citizen whenever he is entitled to respect, and there is another portion that have no respect for themselves, and consequently have none for anybody else. I know a great man when I see him. And furthermore, I know when I look a man in the face—[Voice—"Which you can't do."] I wish I could see you; I will bet now, if there could be a light reflected upon your face, that cowardice and treachery could be seen in it. Show yourself. Come out here where we can see you. If ever you shoot a man, you will stand in the dark and pull your trigger. I understand traitors. I have been fighting them for five years. We fought it out on the Southern end of the line, now we are fighting in the other direction. And those men—such a one as insulted me to-night—you may say, has ceased to be a man, and in ceasing to be a man shrunk into the denomination of a reptile, and having so shrunken, as an honest man, I tread upon him. I came here to-night not to criminate, but when provoked my nature is, not to advance, but to defend, and when encroached upon, I care not from what quarter it comes, it will find resistance at the threshold. As your Chief Magistrate I have felt, after taking an oath to support the Constitution of my country, that I saw the encroachments of the enemy upon your sovereign rights. I saw the citadel of liberty entrenched upon and, as an honest man, being placed there as a sentinel, I have dared to sound the tocsin of alarm. Should I have ears and not to hear; have a tongue and not to speak when the enemy approaches?

And let me say to-night that my head has been threatened. It has been said that my blood was to be shed. Let me say to those who are still willing to sacrifice my life [derisive laughter and cheers,] if you want a victim, and my country requires it, erect your altar, and the individual who addresses you to-night, while here a visitor, ["No, n" and laughter,] erect your altar if you still thirst for blood, and if you want it, take out the individual who now addresses you, and lay him upon your altar, and the blood that now courses his veins and warms his existence, shall be poured out as a last libation to Freedom. I love my country, and I defy any man to put his finger upon anything to the contrary. Then what is my offense? [Voices, "You aint a Radical," "New Orleans," "Veto."] Somebody says "Veto." Veto of what? What is called the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and in fine, not to go into any argument here to-night, if you do not understand what the Freedmen's Bureau is, I can tell you. [Voice—"Tell us."] Before the rebellion there were 4,000,000 called colored persons held as slaves by about 340,000 people living in the South. That is 340,000 slave owners paid expenses, bought land and worked the negroes, and at the expiration of the year when cotton, tobacco, and rice was gathered and sold, after paying all expenses, these slave owners put the money in their pocket—[slight interruption]—your attention—they put the property into their pocket. In many instances there was no profit and many came out in debt. Well, that is the way things stood before the rebellion. The rebellion commenced and the slaves were turned loose. Then we come to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. And what did the bill propose? It proposed to appoint agents and sub agents in all the cities, counties, school districts and parishes, with power to make contracts for all the slaves, power to control and power to hire them out—dispose of them, and in addition to that, the whole military power of the Government applied to carry it into execution. Now, [clamor and confusion.] I never feared clamor. I have never been afraid of the people, for by them I have always been sustained. And when I have all the truth, argument, fact and reason on my side clamor, nor affront, nor animosities can drive me from my purpose.

Now to the Freedmen's Bureau. What was it? Four million slaves were emancipated and given an equal chance and fair start to make their own support—to work and produce; and having worked and produced, to save their own property and apply it to their own support. But the Freedmen's Bureau comes and says we must take charge of these 4,000,000 slaves. The Bureau comes along and proposes, at an expense of a fraction less than $12,000,000 a year to take charge of these slaves. You had already expended three thousand million dollars to set them free and give them a fair opportunity to take care of themselves—then these gentlemen, who are such great friends of the people, tell us they must be taxed twelve million dollars to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau. [Great confusion.] I would rather speak to five hundred men who would give me their attention than to one hundred thousand that would not. [With all this mass of patronage he said he could have declared himself dictator.]

The Civil Rights bill was more enormous than the other. I have exercised the veto power, they say. Let me say to you of the threats from your Stevenses, Sumners, Phillipses and all that class, I care not for them. As they once talked about forming a "league with hell and a covenant with the devil." I tell you, my countrymen here to-night, through the power of hell, death and Stevens with all his powers combined, there is no power that can control me save you the people and the God that spoke me into existence. In bidding you farewell here to night, I would ask you with all the pains Congress has taken to calumniate and malign me, what has Congress done? Has it done anything to restore the Union of the States? But, on the contrary, has it not done everything to prevent it?

And because I now stand where I did when the rebellion commenced, I have been denounced as a traitor. My countrymen here to-night, who has suffered more than I? Who has run greater risks? Who has borne more than I? But Congress, factious, domineering, tyrannical—Congress has undertaken to poison the minds of the American people, and create a feeling against me in consequence of the manner in which I have distributed the public patronage.

While this gang—this common gang of cormorants and blood-suckers, have been fattening upon the country for the past four or five years—men never going into the field, who growl at being removed from their fat offices, they are great patriots! Look at them all over your district! Everybody is traitor that is against them. I think the time has come when those who stayed at home and enjoyed offices for the last four or five years—I think it would be no more than right for them to give way and let others participate in the benefits of office. Hence you can see why it is that I am traduced and assaulted. I stood up by these men who were in the field, and I stand by them now.

I have been drawn into this long speech, while I intended simply to make acknowledgments for the cordial welcome; but if I am insulted while the civilities are going on I will resent it in a proper manner, and in parting here to-night, I have no anger nor revengeful feelings to gratify. All I want now—peace has come and war is over—is for all patriotic men to rally round the standard of their country and swear by their altars and their God, that all shall sink together but what this Union shall be supported. Then, in parting with you to-night, I hang over you this flag—not of twenty-five but of thirty-six stars—I hand over to you the Constitution of my country—though imprisoned, though breaches have been made upon it—with confidence hoping you will repair the breaches, I hand it over to you, in whom I have always trusted and relied, and, so far, I have never deserted—and I feel confident, while speaking here to night—for heart responds to heart of man—that you agree to the same great doctrine.

Then farewell! The little ill feelings aroused here to night, for some men have felt ill; let us not cherish them. Let me say, in this connection, there are many white people in this country that need emancipation. Let the work of emancipation go on. Let white men stand erect and free. [A voice, "What about New Orleans?"] You complain of the disfranchisement of the negroes in the Southern States, while you would not give them the right of suffrage in Ohio to-day. Let your negroes vote in Ohio before you talk about negroes voting. Take the beam out of your own eye before you see the mote in your neighbor's eye. You are very much disturbed about New Orleans—but you will not let the negro vote in Ohio.

This is all plain, we understand this all and in parting with you to night let me invoke the blessings of God upon you, expressing my sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which you have received me.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION to the Saratoga "A" Spring Water. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring Water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. Sold by single bottle, dozen or case, at McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. se1

HEAR WHAT THE
REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION
TO THE
Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine OF THE AGE.
"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly helpless. Some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia. ISAAC AIKEN,
Late pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church,
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866. Allegheny, Pa.

The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

☞ Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.
fe22-3taw3m

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
The most durable, at 27 FIFTH STREET.
au28

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
The most simple at 27 FIFTH STREET

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
THE BEST. At 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
THE ONLY
Family Sewing Machine,
At 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. SUMNER & CO.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for
PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
SEWING MACHINES
The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines
With GLASS FOOT, BRAIDER and CORDER, and the
Dalton Knitting Machines,
Every Machine Warranted. Instruction free. Agents wanted in every county.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
24 FIFTH STREET,
je11-M&TH (UP STAIRS) PITTSBURGH, PA.

EMPIRE!
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Fells, Binds, Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits, and Gathers. Having neither Cam nor Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY A

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at

CARSON BROTHERS
NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,
je20 3mеod ABOVE ANDREW'S TEA STORE.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.
Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of very kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

SHOT GUNS,
SHOT GUNS.
Just received a fine assortment of the best makes of Double Barreled Shot Guns, also, a fine assortment of German and American on hand at
au15 JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood St.

NEW 5-20 BONDS,
GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR
OLD BONDS AND MARKET RATES PAID
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
se4 88 Cor. FOURTH and WOOD STS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE FOR
SHERIFF,
J. F. WOLF.
se6-Ttn

SHAW & JUSTICE'S
PATENT
DEAD STROKE POWER HAMMER
MERRICK & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ADDRESS,
MERRICK & SONS
430 Washington Avenue, Phila.
se6 6m

IMPORTANT TO
LADIES AND CHILDREN who visit the
Fashionable Matinees,
AT THE OPERA HOUSE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT will be presented, for the first time in this city, the beautiful dramatization of Miss Braddon's popular novel,
Miriam's Crime.
Admission, only 25 CENTS to all parts of the house. se5-2t

FOR SALE—
Two Hundred and Eight ACRES OF VALUABLE FARM LAND, situate at Carpenter's Station on Pennsylvania Railroad. For particulars apply to
COOK & EVANS, Attorneys,
se6 88 No. 93 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

COAL—COAL—COAL—
THE BEST QUALITY OF
PITTSBURGH COAL.
Delivered in boats or barges, at the lowest market rates. Inquire of J. H. IRWIN,
se6 8 No. 136 WATER ST., second floor.

LOST—On Thursday, August 30,
CHECK NO. 120,
Drawn by Thomas Fawcett for $300 on Kramer & Rahm, Banking House, to favor of Steamer Jacob Painter and Owners. All persons are cautioned against cashing the same as payment has been stopped.
SHARPLEY PACKER,
se6-y Captain Steamer Jacob Painter.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.
CARPETS,
We are now exhibiting for Fall Trade the most extensive and attractive stock of goods we have ever had the pleasure of offering to our patrons.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES of our own importation, comprising many new and choice patterns never before in this market.
RICH WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS AND RUGS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS LACE CURTAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF CORNICE.
SIDE AND CENTER TASSELS, LOOPS AND BANDS.
CHOICE STYLES NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
ALL WOOL REPS, Silk Striped Terres, and every description of fine Curtain Goods.
MATTINGS closing out at cost prices.
IMPORTED WOOL DUTCH CARPETS, in great variety of patterns.
We buy from first hands and in the largest quantities, saving to our customers jobbers' profits and importers' commissions, enabling us to offer our goods Wholesale and Retail at NEW YORK PRICES.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor. se6

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF
COUNTRY DEALERS AND TEACHERS.
PRICES LOW.
93 WOOD STREET.
se6

NOTICE—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of ANDREW JOHNSTON, deceased, late of the borough of Manchester, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement to W. R. JOHNSTON, C. ROBB, Manchester.
se6-Taw6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Snodgrass, late of Mifflin township, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them known to
WM. J. SNODGRASS, Adm'r.
Mifflin Township, Sept. 5th, 1866—se6-Itaw6w

WANTED — $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted in every Town, City and County in the Middle, Southern and Western States, to sell
Lloyd's New Map of North America, OR THE
U. S. Continent in 1900
The most comprehensive and best map ever published. Ladies as well as gentlemen can canvass for this map and make from $10 to $20 per day. Call and see it or address,
CORLEN & HUGHING,
Sole Agents for Middle, Southern and Western States. Office, N. E. cor. of Fifth and Wood, over Pittsburgh Bank of Commerce. au20-tmeod

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 15th, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.
JOS. K. BARNES,
au13eod1015 Surgeon General, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington county Pennsylvania. The Preparatory and Scientific Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the three remaining Classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.

The FACULTY consists of
REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D. LL. D. Pres't
REV JAMES BLACK, D. D., Vice President.
REV. DAVID H. RIDDLE, D. D., LL. D.
SAMUEL JONES, A. M.
ALONZO LINN, A. M.
DANIEL KIRKWOOD, LL. D.
GEORGE P. VOSS, A. B.
REV. ESRAIL FERRIER, A. M.
E. H. TWINING, A. M.

The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. It is of great importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term. All arrangements for Board, Room, &c., and the settlement of College bills, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.

Tuition to those not on Scholarships, $30 per term. Board and Room from $4 00 to $5 00 per week.

For further information, address the President at Canonsburg, or the Vice President at Washington.
au25-d&wtd

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,

For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.

Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.

Medical staff and months of duty attendance:
D. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
B. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 107 Ross street, January, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance. au25

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM the subscriber, at the Rynd Farm, on Oil Creek, on the 22d of August, a BAY HORSE seven years old, 16 hands high, star in face, two white hind feet, scum over left eye, lump on left fore leg; had on a military saddle. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse and arrest of the thief, or $25 for the return of the horse. Address,
JOHN WALLACE,
se3-eod-y Oil City, (Rynd Farm) Venango co., Pa.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville Plank Road to East Liberty passes through the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage Dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river front of about 180 rods. For further particulars, apply to
TIERNAN & HAY, Att'ys. at Law,
au31-tf 81 Fourth Street.

FOR RENT.—A NEW FRAME HOUSE, with 6 Rooms and Basement, on the brow of the hill, opposite the mouth of Penn street, Mount Washington. It has 9 or 10 acres of ground planted with choice Fruit Trees and Grapes, now in full bearing. Also, a SMALL HOUSE, with from 5 to 10 acres of ground suitable for market garden. Possession given immediately. Inquire of Dr. BRUCE, Fourth street Pittsburgh, or Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, Mount Washington. se4-y

TRESS HOOPS, TRESS HOOPS,
COOPER'S TRESS HOOPS,
Just received, 10 Setts, 26½ inch, No. 1 Columbus make. For sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
se4 136 Wood street.

TURN-TABLE
APPLE PARING MACHINES.
Just received, 20 dozen the Original Turn-Table Apple Paring Machines, and for sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
se4 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARR,
M'CANDLESS
& CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the
Dry Goods Line,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings
bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.
FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
NOTIONS,
A Full and Complete Assortment.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

FURNITURE.

W. T. MYERS..........W. C. HOPPER..........C. A. M. MYERS.
MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
Successors to R. R. Bulger,
No. 45 Smithfield st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
OFFICE,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING-ROOM SETS.
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store. se1-YM

TO CONTRACTORS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R

Letting to Oil City,

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS—
Railway Letting.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office on Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, up to 6 o'clock P. M., of Tuesday, September 25th, for the graduation, Masonry, Ballasting and Ties required on about forty-five mile sections of road extending northward from Brady's Bend.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for exhibition by the 10th of September next.

The line is marked on the ground sufficient for examination by contractors, though not yet completely run in.

Any further information in regard to the work can be had on application in person, or by letter, to the subscriber
au29-yw F. WRIGHT, Chief Eng.

REMOVED.
MRS. S A. STODDART
Has removed to the SECOND FLOOR of her
OLD STAND, NO. 46 FEDERAL ST.,
Where she will be pleased to see her former patrons and friends. se5-y

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
J. S. NEEL, WM. OLIVER and WM. NEEL have formed a co partnership under the firm style of J. S. NEEL & CO., for the transaction of a general Coal trade. Partnership to date from July 1, 1866.

J. S. NEEL & Co.,
DEALERS IN COAL.
MINES IN POOL NO. 2 MONONGAHELA RIVER
Are prepared to deliver COAL of the best quality in Boats, Barges or Flats, at the rate of 15,000 bushels per day. Office, No. 134 WATER STREET, second story. Office of Towboat J. S. Neel in same place.
se5-Y

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED of my entire interest in the firm of TIBBY, McKEE & CO., to the Brother members of the Firm, whom I recommend to the continued favor of our patrons, and who only are authorized to settle the accounts of Tibby, M'Kee & Co.
September 4, 1866. JAMES McKEE, JR.

TIBBY BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS OF TIBBY, McKEE & CO.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flint Glass Vials and Bottles.
Office: No. 90 WATER STREET, (Second Floor). Works—Lumber street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh. Our Ware warranted to be equal to any in the city.
se5 R

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Arriving via Cleveland. Also, choice Michigan Amber Seed. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
au20 353 Liberty Street

J. B. HARSHAW..........H. E. CRANE.
HARSHAW & CRANE,
CARPENTERS & JOBBERS
Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 575, or left at our shop will be promptly attended. au17-3m

NEW WALL PAPERS,
Now receiving for Parlors, Chambers, Offices, &c., at JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO'S, No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
au25

SODA ASH.—200 CASKS BEST Brands Common Soda Ash.
50 Casks Best Brands Refined Soda Ash,
In store and for sale by
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
se5 141 and 143 First street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for families. Also 3 Furnished Rooms, for Gents. Call immediately, at 109 SECOND STREET. se4-l

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY desires a SITUATION as Housekeeper and take charge of Children's Wardrobe. References given. Address "B," COMMERCIAL OFFICE. se5-R

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL, American or German preferred, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 140 WEBSTER STREET, Pittsburgh. se4-tf

WANTED—TO WATCHMAKERS.

WANTED—TO SELL.—A very desirable STAND for a Watchmaker, at Smith's Ferry Oil Regions. Call immediately or address GEORGE ROBITZ, Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. se6-8

WANTED—ENGINE.

WANTED—A good second-hand ENGINE, not less than ten horse power, suitable for boring Oil Wells. Apply to J. R. JONES, at Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company, Diamond street, near Grant. se6 Y

WANTED—BUSINESS ROOM.

WANTED TO LET A BUSINESS ROOM in a business part of Pittsburgh. For further particulars address BINKLY & BROTHER, Bauchman, Wayne county, Ohio. se5 1

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD —A suit of rooms two or three adjoining, nicely furnished, with good board for a gentleman, wife and octoroon servant is wanted by the 15th of September. Have a babe one year old. References exchanged. Address, C. D. H., Box 314, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au31-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED, AGENTS—EXTRAORDINARY inducements. The only bona fide Household Article for Agents to sell. Send for our Circulars. J. P. HENRIE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. se5 R

WANTED — GOOD, ACTIVE AGENTS, Male and Female, for the best selling Book offered to the public. Choice territory in this city, if applied for soon. Apply to or address W. J. HOLLAND & CO. 75 Third street. se4-Y

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to sell the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The greatest invention of the age. Price only $18. Every Machine warranted three years. Address, for particulars, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. se3 T maw

WANTED — AGENTS — $150 per month and all expenses paid. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the new and unrivaled $20 Baker Sewing Machine. I will pay the above salary, or give a large commission. For circulars and terms address P. C. LATHROP, 248 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. au29

WANTED—TO SELL

WANTED—TO SELL A DESIRABLE farm, one mile from Salem, Ohio. Terms easy. Inquire of Blair & Woods, Commission Merchants, Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty street. au11-1taw-3m

WANTED—To sell a farm of 190 acres, on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H., Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Three Good Men as partners in selling Andrew's Gas Generator; also another patented article of great value. No capital required. I will furnish $20 000 to any man of tact and ability, must travel part of the time. New terms to agents generally. Men that want to make money can be employed by the month at a good salary. Call immediately. J. C. TILTON, 31 Fifth street, second floor. au23-TF

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—Five or six good active Canvassers. Address, with name, Box 3, Commercial Office. se1

NOTICES.

☞ **NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE** a meeting of the citizens of East Birmingham, at School House No. 1, on FRIDAY EVENING September 7th, for the purpose of forming a "Hose Company," the Hose Carriage being already ordered. It is earnestly desired that all citizens will attend, it being important that none but reliable men be connected with the organization. By order
se6-y EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL COM.

☞ **NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.** —Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Office of Esquire AMMON, in East Birmingham until the 13TH INST., for furnishing materials and Building the Basement of the Public School House in said Borough. Plans and specifications can be seen at the above Office. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all the bids.
M. A. ARNHOLT, President.
J. B. JAQUES, Secretary. se5-N

☞ **AN ANNUAL MEETING OF** the stockholders of the Star Wells Oil Company will be held on MONDAY, September 17th, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of W. C. Aughinbaugh, No. 87 DIAMOND STREET, for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the ensuing year. By order of the Board,
se6 1 M. EISNER Sec'y pro tem.

☞ **NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—SAINT JOHN'S OIL COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of stockholders of the above Company will be held at their office, in Rochester Pa., on MONDAY, September 10, 1866, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers, &c. CHAS. B. HURST, Secretary.
au31a

☞ **NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—DESOTO OIL COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in Rochester, on THURSDAY, September 13th, 1866, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 o'clock M. CHAS. B. HURST, Secretary.
au31ss

☞ **MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.**—ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT SESSION 1866-7—The preliminary lectures in this Institution will commence October 1st, and the regular term October 15th, ending March 1st. Fees for Professor's Tickets, $40. For particulars send for circular to W. B. WRIGHT, M.D.,
jy30-1taw-6wd Dean, Med. Col. of Ohio, Cincinnati.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY,
Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.

☞ **THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW** converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U. S. 5 20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.
au28-TM D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

EXECUTORS' AND ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. All the right, title interest and claim of John M. Porter and Joseph Crawford, deceased, in the Tarentum Oil Refinery and lease of ground and the one-fifth interest each. The refinery is well situated on the Allegheny river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh and has been in successful operation for four years, with a capacity of manufacturing 250 barrels of oil per week, with a crude oil storage of 3 200 barrels, and iron tank capable of containing 1,400 barrels refined oil, and all the necessary fixtures of a refinery.

For further information or terms of sale, apply to JACOB H. WALTERS, Esq., Prothonotary's Office, or to either of the Executors or Administrators at Tarentum.

JACOB H. WALTER, } Administrators.
R. P. HUMES, }
JAMES B. FULTON, } Executors.
JAMES McCALL, }
WM. V. EVANS, }
Tarentum, Pa., August 21, 1866. se-yw

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned under the style of MARTIN, OLIVER & BRICKELL expired by limitation July 1, 1866. The affairs of the concern will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business as formerly.
W. W. MARTIN,
D. Z. BRICKELL,
H. W. OLIVER Jr.,
WM. B. BRICKELL,
D. B. OLIVER,
JOHN LAVELY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of MARTIN, OLIVER & BRICKELL, we take pleasure in recommending our successors to the continued patronage of our friends and customers and ask that the favors so liberally extended to the old house may be continued and increased to the new.
DAVID B. OLIVER,
HENRY W. OLIVER, JR.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co partnership under the firm name of MARTIN, BRICKELL & CO., will continue the manufacture of Iron in its various branches, and by constant attention and the quality of their products, will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to their friends and patrons.
W. W. MARTIN,
D. Z. BRICKELL,
WM. B. BRICKELL,
JOHN LAVELY.
[MARTIN, BRICKELL & CO.] se4-y

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have this day associated with us Mr. JOHN A. MYLER as a partner in the firm of T. T. Myler & Co., 62 Wood street.
T. T. MYLER,
J. C. McCULLOCH.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1866. se1-8

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF JOSHUA RHODES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in settling up the old business at the office of the Pittsburgh Brewery.
JOSHUA RHODES,
P. W. H. LATSHAW,
JACOB ANDERSON.

HAVING DISPOSED OF OUR ENTIRE Brewing, Malting and Hop business to Messrs. CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO., we would ask from our friends a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, as from their long experience in the business, we feel satisfied that they will maintain the excellence of our Ale.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, we would inform the public that we will leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm of Joshua Rhodes & Co. and from our experience in the business feel satisfied that we will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.
CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.
se3 T m

ELECTRICITY AS A CURE FOR ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES.
Dr. and Mrs. CLAWSON, will be in Pittsburgh on the 1st of September, and intend practicing. All those afflicted are invited to call. Consultations free. Notice will be given of their location. au25-ss

STRAYED—From the A. V. R. R. Shops at Lawrenceville, on Friday, August 31st, a brown mare, four (4) years old, about 15½ hands high, scar on the right side of head. A suitable reward will be given for her return to Lawrenceville, by
se4 Y GEO. BURNHAM.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN— On Saturday, 1st inst.,
A BROWN SETTER DOG,
Short and heavy set, double nose, has white fore feet, speckled with brown spots, has owners name and residence on collar. A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery at No. 73 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, or No. 15 East Common, Allegheny city.
se4-Y A. McD. BAILEY.

PEARL ASH.
50 casks PEARL ASH;
In store and for sale by
se5 JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON.

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

S. B. McELROY...JAS DICKSON...JOHN T. SHANE
DRY GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE
SEPTEMBER, 1866.
M'ELROY,
DICKSON
& CO.
54 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
PRESENT THEIR
FALL STOCK
NOW COMPLETE,
And invite the attention of Dealers to their
CAREFULLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
Notions.
OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.
The frequent fluctuations in value of all the descriptions of merchandise, renders it a matter of especial propriety that purchases should be frequent and therefore the nearest market becomes the one best adapted to supplying retail dealers with Goods they sell.
Purchasers from Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, are invited to visit Pittsburgh and inspect this
STOCK OF GOODS
WHICH WILL BE
KEPT FULL DURING THE SEASON.
TERMS, NET CASH,
AND
PRICES REASONABLE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.
NO. 54 WOOD STREET,
se5 PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
A Second Hand Governor,
Fully Attachment, suitable for an Engine of ten to thirty horse power. Inquire at
au17-tf 113 THIRD STREET.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE OIL STOCK.
I Will sell at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the
13th September, 1866
Stock in the Ohio Well, No. 1, near the mouth of Steel's Run; also, Stock in Well No. 2, and Boring Apparatus; also, Royalty of Well No. 4 ½; also of Well No. 2, 16th; together with 2 acres and 140 perches, Term—99 years. Conditions will be made known on day of sale. JNO. ORMBS.
ISLAND RUN, Aug. 18, 1866. au30-td

FOR SALE.
TWO OF "BROWN'S STORE BOATS."
One 76 feet, and one 80 feet long. Can be seen near Garrison Island.
se5-8 N. BROWN.

FOR SALE.
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
GREEN HOUSE AND HOT HOUSE PLANTS.
Apply to
BISSELL & CO.,
se5-y 235 Liberty street.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—One mile back of City Poor House Farm on Monongahela river, with the latest improved machinery, in perfect order. Nine acres of land, good frame house with eight rooms, small barn, stable and out-buildings, good young orchard, strong running spring, &c.
Price only THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS the mill alone would cost more money. Inquire of ROBT. F. WADDELL,
au21 cor Smithfield and Water Sts.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, for seven years from next October lately occupied as a Distillery, on O'Hara street, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot, together with the machinery contained in said building, consisting of an Engine, about 40 horse power, with Flue Boiler, Shafting and Belting complete, with two sets elevators, and two sets of Burrs. Could be at little expense transferred into a Machine Shop or Flouring Mill. Inquire of
au18-ss S. H. WATSON, 339 Liberty street.

HOTELS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
Formerly Girard House,
Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
This Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, newly painted, papered, carpeted and new furniture and bedding throughout. Location central, and connection with all the railroads. Every attention will be given to guests.
S. H. RIAL,
je30 PROPRIETOR.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
au30-3m BAKER & FARLEY.

TO CIDER VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS.—I desire to call the attention of Vinegar manufacturers to my "PATENTED SELF-ACTING ACIDIFIER." They can be constructed of sizes to yield from 3 up to 50 barrels, 40 gallons each, of Vinegar per week.
The fermented cider is simply heated and charged into the Acidifier—it requires but little further attention until the Vinegar is completed, which will be in five to seven days. Cider Vinegar made by this process is of a much superior quality, and will keep better than when made by the old and tedious process, requiring one to two years to complete it. This Apparatus can be used as well for making Vinegar from Sorghum Molasses, or Corn wash's as from Cider. No distilled spirits are required in either case. I have a large Factory in operation in this city, which I will be pleased to exhibit. All communications addressed to me will receive due attention. Office and Warehouse, No. 11 WATER STREET; Factory, Nos. 81 and 83 EAST FRONT STREET, Cincinnati, O.
au23-1M C. WESENER, P. O. Box 932.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS.
All the modern SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS for sale by
J. R. WELDIN & CO.
101 Wood Street.
se1

T. T. MYLER..........J. C. McCULLOCH..........J. A. MYLER.
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Fancy and Staple Notions,
62 Wood St., Cor. of Fourth,
se1-TM PITTSBURGH.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Maker and Dealer in
Fine Rifles and Shot Guns,
ARMY, NAVY and POCKET REVOLVERS, CARBINES and MUSKETS. All kinds of
Ammunition and Gun Makers' Material
Military Companies furnished with arms at short notice. All kinds of repairing done in the best manner. SHOTGUNS FOR HIRE. Remember the place
Cor. Penn and Wayne Streets,
au8-YM PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREAT WESTERN
PLANING MILL,
Cor. Marbury St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SASH DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and re-sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.
au2-TH&Sm JOHN HEATH.

FOR SALE—50 BBLS. PRIME JERSEY
Sweet Potatoes.
10 Bags Pea Nuts.
50 Boxes prime W. R. Cheese.
10 Half bbls. Mackerel.
50 Bbls. Round Potatoes.
2,000 bushels No. 1 White Oats.
STURGEON BROS.
au30 303 Liberty Street.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until September 10th, for the slating of St. Paul's new R. C. Orphan Asylum. Plans and specification can be seen at the office of J. W. KERR, Architect, St. Clair street.
JAMES McCABE,
THOS. ROURKE,
WM. H. REEL.
au27-eod 7t

The Daily Commercial

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farmers' Kitchen Work.

HOW TO MAKE CORN BREAD, HASH, &C.

The following sensible article, in the *Ohio Farmer*, is from the pen of Mrs. Sarah B. Sawyer, of South Amesbury, Mass.:

The kitchen in every well modeled home should be a large, pleasant, commodious room, for there the good wife is confined from early morn till noon, and generally part of the afternoon. There she works, and toils, and tires; no one but herself knowing how much she does. The daily round of breakfast, dinner, supper, setting tables, clearing them away, washing dishes, sweeping etc., etc., is a dull, monotonous life, that she sometimes tires of. But for her there is no reprieve, no putting off or putting by. Every day it must be done. To know how to do her kitchen work thoroughly, easily and well, should be the care of every wife.

The first thing every morning should be the taking care of the milk, if cows are kept, and I take it for granted that all the readers of the *Farmer* keep one or more cows. If the setting and skimming of the milk can be done before breakfast, much is gained. Everything appertaining to the dairy should be kept with scrupulous neatness. Allow no spilt milk to remain upon the shelves, to sour and mould. Wash your pans, pails, strainers, skimmers, ladles and clappers always in warm water, with soap; never use hot water for the first washing.

Keep a nice white cloth to wash the dairy utensils with, not using it to wash other dishes. After washing well in soap and warm water, scald once or twice, and turn them round the stove to dry, or put them in a clean place in the sun, where the sand and dust from the street cannot blow upon them. If you use a wire strainer for milk, it will sometimes get filled up, notwithstanding the utmost care is used. When such is the case, take a tooth brush, which you must keep in a convenient place, and where it will never be used for any other purpose, rub some soap upon it, and clear your strainer by brushing it thoroughly, using warm water. Wash the brush well and dry it before putting it away that it may keep sweet. This is a much easier way than scouring with sand as some do.

The dairy cellar should be small, airy, and very clean. The floor should be birch or stone and nothing should be kept in the cellar but milk and butter. A cellar where pork, fish, vegetables, etc., are kept, is no place for milk. It will not keep sweet, and if the milk is not sweet the cream certainly cannot be, and therefore the butter is spoiled.

In washing all kinds of dishes, hot water should never be used first. Take warm water, wash your dishes, whether milk or table dishes, all over, then rinse in hot water, wiping dry. A dishcloth should always be *made*, as much as a dress. Take two pieces of cotton cloth, sew them together on all sides, and you have my idea of a dishcloth, which must be kept nice and sweet and white, never using it for anything but to wash table dishes, scalding it often, and laying out on the grass when convenient. What is more disgusting than a woman washing nice white dishes with a little mess of water, and a nasty brown rag, all strung out! I have seen such rags, that I longed to pitch into the stove or pig pen. Have also a nice dishcloth made and put away, to wash your glass and chinaware; for the common dishcloth if ever so good, is not quite good enough for that purpose.

A word about preparing the dishes for washing. Place the large plates at the bottom, the smaller next, and so on. Never put them helter skelter in the sink, and wash them just as they happen to turn up! Let order characterize every step. Mothers, teach your little daughters how to pick up the dishes in order for washing, and they will never forget the lesson.

Never throw the knives, forks, silver spoons, etc., into the bottom of the sink, or into the pan of dish water to soak, till the handles all come off and they are gone. Lay them on a shelf, or put them on a plate, and when washed wet the handles as little as possible, as it spoils them. Always scour your knives once a day at least, and then at noon. By dipping the blade into hot soap suds, before rubbing, they will polish much easier.

Use a wooden tub, in size according to the family, to wash the dishes in, washing it inside and out, and draining at every using.

CORN BREAD.

The first necessity of good corn bread, is good, carefully ground yellow corn meal (white, or finely ground yellow meal will never make the best corn bread or cakes). The next thing is sour milk. Never use sweet milk. Sour always—the sourer the better, so that it is not stale and stinking. For a corn cake for six persons, pretty hungry, 1 quart of corn meal, ½ pound flour, 1½ pints sour milk. Put into the milk a tablespoonful of clean, brown sugar, 1½ spoonsfull of any clean fat, (dripping always better than butter), a dessert spoonful of salt, and beat all together until the sugar is dissolved and fat melted—pretty warm—but don't scald, if you would make light bread. Break, beat up and add to the milk, two eggs. Then, with a wooden paddle or stout spoon, begin to stir the meal, pouring in the liquid gradually, and when all is thoroughly incorporated, stir in a spoonful of Babbitt's saleratus dissolved in warm water, turn the batter—pretty stiff, into the pan; let it be about an inch thick, and bake at once in a moderately hot oven till the crusts are a light brown. In this way you will be sure of capital corn bread. This brings us to M. Blot's.

HASH.

Hash is a common dish, and has been so for generations back. It is palatable when properly made and withal very economical. It is very easily made. The first thing requisite is a good wooden bowl or tray, and chopping knife, useful for many other purposes besides hash making. Cost $1 00, and will last fifteen years, probably, whatever of boiled material may have been left from dinner—pork, beef, mutton or veal, boiled, stewed, roasted or fried; potatoes, cabbages and turnips—save them, all the scraps, bits and odds and ends—salt or fresh—chop all together; don't matter particularly about proportions, though "half and half" meat and vegetables, is always preferable. Chop as fine as the finest mince meat, carefully excluding all pieces of bone, and gristle. Season with salt and pepper, moisten to the consistency of stiff corn bread batter, and if you care to have the dish extra nice, after placing it in the oven and half baking it, precisely as you would a corn cake, break and beat up say four fresh eggs, pour them evenly over the surface, and finish baking. In this way we shall achieve as good a breakfast dish as ever went to any table, and at the same time utilize a great deal of good material that would otherwise go to waste.

POTAGE BRUNOISE.

This is of turnips and carrots, celery and onions, all chipped very fine, partly fried, then mixed with any rich meat broth, a little burned sugar added, and the whole cooked moderately till tender.

FISH BECHAMEL.

Any small, fresh fish, just covered with cold water, placed over a slow fire, and simmered gently till done. Then dressed with a sauce made of milk, flour and a little butter, flavored with any suitable extract.

BEEF IN MIRATIN.

Beef or any other cold meat, baked, boiled or stewed, left from dinner, cut in neat, thin slices, turning them over and over, and cooking in a nice made of chipped onion and celery seasoned with salt and pepper.

FISH IN MATILOTE.

Cut the fish in small bits, put in the pan with the fish, a bit of onion, thyme, salt, pepper, butter, and a little flour; add warm water enough to stew. Eels, pickerel, and pike, are very suitable for this dish.

PIGEON IN CRAPANDINE.

Split the pigeon in two halves, dip each part in eggs well beaten up; then roll in fine cracker crumbs; place the halves inside up in a pan, put a small lump of butter in each half, pour in a few spoonsful of broth, and bake till quite done.

MACCDONNE.

This is merely a little relish dish made of very finely chipped carrots, turnips, and hard-boiled eggs, highly seasoned with pepper, thyme, and parsley stewed, and flavored to suit.

CELERY FRIED.

Make a thin batter of flour, butter and an egg. Dip the celery in the batter, and fry in beef suet. Eat warm. Very nice.

LENTILES IN PUREE.

Soak the lentiles in cold water four hours. Then put them in fresh hot water, with pepper, salt, a little onion, and cloves, and boil slowly till done tender. Peas, beans and shelled chestnuts are excellent prepared in this manner.

COMPOTE OF APPLES.

Pare and quarter and stew the apples soft in sugar water. Then rub the apples through a sieve, and sweeten and flavor. All the small fruits as well as peaches, pears, pine apples, quinces and oranges, are very fine cooked and treated this way.

DARIOLE AU CAFE.

A light delicate cake, made with one pint of flour, three eggs, well beaten, a quarter of a pound of nice light sugar, two ounces of butter, mixed and flavored with liquid coffee, and baked quickly in small cakes.

PICKLES.

Mangoes.—Mango pickle is made by stuffing small young and quite green musk melons of smooth skin, with any kind of vegetables that grow in your garden and are fit for making pickle, such as small, round onions, nasturtions, radish pods, pieces of cauliflower, bits of carrot and horse-radish, small cucumbers, &c., rejecting beets, which would discolor the whole. Proceed as follows: Cut from the melons—large cucumbers will do just as well, and may be used with the melons if desired—a small piece large enough to admit the finger or end of a spoon for the purpose of cleaning out the pulp and seed. After doing so carefully, return each piece to its own melon, and lay on one side till all are done, treating the large cucumbers in the same way. At the same time prepare all the ingredients, skinning the onions, &c. Pack in a crock, and pour over them scalding water and salt, and allow them to remain four or five days. Do not make the brine too strong. When they are ready to pickle in vinegar, take them from the brine, and let them drain from four to six hours. Then take each melon or large cucumber and stuff with two or three onions, a small piece of cauliflower, radish pods, small cucumber, tomato, &c., allowing a teaspoonful of white mustard seed to each. With a darning needle and cotton sew on the lid firm enough to hold it in its place. When all are done, pack in a stone crock, filling up the spaces on the sides of the melons with whatever part of the ingredients you may have left, thus economizing in the use of vinegar. Boil in a porcelain or brass kettle sufficient vinegar to cover them well, with the addition of a piece of alum, a few red peppers, green ginger, &c., rejecting cinnamon and cloves, which should only be used in making sweet pickles. Pour boiling not over the pickle, cover and set aside. They will be ready to use in a few days. The mustard seed may be procured at the druggist—cost about three shillings a pound, is called white, but is really yellow—a two gallon crock well packed with vegetables will require about one gallon of vinegar to cover them well. A half pound to three-quarters of a pound of mustard seed, a quarter of an ounce of alum, and three or four red peppers will be sufficient spice for the whole. Allow for this quantity at least half an ounce of alum.

Piccalilli.—This pickle is made of onions, tomatoes, carrots, celery, cauliflower, and any kind of vegetables chopped up fine, allowed to stand a while in a little salt, set to drain, afterwards pouring over it hot spiced vinegar.

Tomatoes and Onions.—Green tomatoes sliced, onions ditto, salted and drained; pour on hot spiced vinegar.

To Dry Parsley.—Gather and lay each stem separately on a paper or pan in a good hot oven. Do not close the door. Stay with it and do not let it blacken. It will dry almost immediately. It may be crushed from the stem and bottled ready for use. If properly done will be as green, and greener than when gathered.

Onion Pickle.—October is the proper month for making this pickle. The onions should be white and round, and none used larger than a hickory nut. If the roots and stems are cut off with a sharp knife, and the onions are covered with boiling water, allowed to stand for some time and drained, the operation of peeling may be performed without affecting the eyes. After peeling, throw them into hot salt and water, and allow them to stand for one week in a cool place. Afterwards strain well and pour over them the best vinegar to be got, well spiced with peppers, mace and mustard seed. When white vinegar can be had, the pickle is much handsomer in appearance.—*Selections from American Farmer.*

NEW YORK.—An intelligent New York correspondent writes as follows: The great conservative uprising which was to transfer New York to the copperhead party appears to have become a silliest kind of a fizzle. In this city the party organization had been operated in the interest of the friends of Seward, Weed and company. But only three or four of them finally leave the Union party. After Raymond, the Senator Murphy, E. Delafield and Thomas Smith, and two or three supervisors and policemen. I know of no open withdrawal. These their associates are humbly praying the locals not to hold the men to rigid account who deserted the Union cause and went to Philadelphia to make a new party.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and PRESTO, CHANGE! the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all Druggists. se6-su-TT&W

☞ SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady. 'Extract of Sweet Opoponax' E. T. SMITH & CO., New York. se6-vm TH

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER. Lessee and Manager.........WM. HENDERSON.

Last night but two of the Queen of Tragedy,

EMMA WALLER,

Who has been received nightly by the most crowded and fashionable audiences. The management having had frequent requests to continue Mrs. Waller's engagement another week, compels him to announce that owing to other engagements, he is unable to comply with the public wish.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, will be performed the beautiful five act play of the THE STRANGER.

Mrs. Haller.........Emma Waller.

To conclude with the amusing farce of THE HAPPY MAN.

Friday, Benefit of Emma Waller.

THEY ARE COMING! FENTON'S

EMPIRE MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND,

AND WILL BE AT

MASONIC HALL,

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.

☞SEE BILLS. HARRY FENTON, Proprietor. se6

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES. W. C. SMYTHE.........Sole Lessee. FRED. AIMS.........Manager.

A GLORIOUS BILL TO-NIGHT. By the Incomparable Company of stars. New Acts—New Songs—New Dances. THE QUIET FAMILY. SCENES AT THE DERBY, &c., &c.

THE BEST AND LAST OF THE SEASON—

PIC-NIC AT NEW BRIGHTON,

A Pic Nic will be given at PATTERSON'S GROVE, on MONDAY, September 10th, 1866. An invitation is extended to all to attend. Dinner may be had on the grounds at any hour of the day. Tickets 50 cents. The Great Western Band has been engaged for the occasion. se4 s

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Scarfs, Ties, &c.

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83 WOOD STREET.

au23

EDUCATIONAL.

VOCAL LESSONS—

MRS. ANNIE M. SHEIB,

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Cards at C. C. MELLOR & CO'S., au28-TM 81 WOOD STREET.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY—A Select Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.

References—Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal, MRS. C. E. SMYTH. au11-TM Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

INSTITUTE OF Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,

31 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 until April 1st. It costs about $25 to be a good Draughtsman. $25 to be a Practical Surveyor, and $60 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S corner Wood and Third streets. Evening Drawing Class as usual. au4-2m-eod A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. (FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)

For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. Will re open on THURSDAY, September 20.

Board and tuition, per annum.........$460

do do do for two or more sisters (each)... 400

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, au21-vm-eod Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, TROY, N. Y.

The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York. au6-eod3m

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.

The next session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific and Classical education. The buildings in extent and appearance, and in beauty and healthfulness of situation, are unsurpassed by any school buildings in the country. Cadets of correct deportment, study in their private rooms. Circulars containing further information may be obtained of the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, C. H. Paulson, Walter Bryant, George Bingham, Robert Dickey, J. S. Willock, Francis Sellers, Joseph Woodwell, James W. Woodwell, Joseph McKnight, Samuel McKee and Aaron Brawdy, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT, au6-1m President of the Penn'a. Mil. Academy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Will begin its First Session

On the 11th September Next.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,

Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols. Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. au11-tf

MT. AUBURN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building

is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogues, address

I. H. WHITE,

25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. au11-t sep12

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

FIRST STREET ABOVE SMITHFIELD, NEAR MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and Saddle Horses for hire. Horses kept at Livery. au17 HOWARD & SON, Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE. C. D. HESS.........Director.

Brilliant and Genuine Success of the youthful, beautiful and versatile American Artiste,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, will be presented the original and only genuine play of

EAST LYNNE; Or, THE ELOPEMENT.

With Miss LUCILLE WESTERN in her great double character Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

To morrow—Lucille's Benefit.

For Saturday's Matinee—Miriam's Crime.

POLITICAL.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF UNION REPUBLICANS, IN ALLEGHENY CITY ON Thursday Evening, Sept. 6, 1866

IN THE DIAMOND SQUARE.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS,
HON. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
HON. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,

Will address the people.

☞ Ward Delegations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny will rendezvous at their respective headquarters and march in procession to the place of meeting.

JOHN W. RIDDELL, se4 v Chairman County Committee.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Pursuant to a call of the SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL UNION, issued August 20th, 1866, delegations of our late comrades in arms from all the States in the Union will assemble in

MASS CONVENTION,

IN THE

City of Pittsburgh.

ON

Tuesday, September 25

To take such action as shall conduce to the promotion of the best interests of the Republic. With a view to selecting delegates to represent

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

In said Convention, and making preliminary arrangements for the reception of those who will visit our city on that occasion the Soldiers and Sailors thereof are invited to assemble in

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH,

On Friday, 7th September, at 10 A.M.

JAS S. NEGLEY, late Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
A. L. PEARSON, late Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
CHAS. BARNES, late Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
J. B. COFFLAND, late Lt. Col. 6th H. Pa. Art.
SAM'L KILGORE, Bvt. Maj. 155th P. V.
T. M. BAYNE, late Col. 136 P. V. au31 s

POSTPONEMENT

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Soldiers' and Sailors' NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

Under the Auspices of the

Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until

Thursday, October 11th, '66,

At which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

☞ 300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

	between M and N	5,000
1	Two story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N	5,000
2	Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Ring)	1,000
1	Grand Piano, (Steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
10	do $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' do $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
60	Amer. Case Sil. Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunt'g do do $40 each	3,000
75	Diamond Rings, $ 00 to $300 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do do $75 each	1,500
20	Silverplated Tea Setts, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea & table spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold pens, sleeve buttons $1 to $3 each	14,000
40,453	Books, cutlery, engrav's, $1 to $10 e'ch	59,000
	Total	$255,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Maj. M. H. ALBERGER, WILLIAM S. MORSE.

Treasurer, J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,

Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 37.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio; Gen. Halbert E. Paine, M. C. Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania; D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.; Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Wallack, Mayor, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn; Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C. Conn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C. Penn; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C. N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C. Penn; Hon. J. B. Grinnel, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.

TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY

JOHN W. PITTOCK,

GENERAL AGENT,

And at McCLELLAND'S Auction Room.
H. KLEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood Street.
And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S.' Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Zelienople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. au18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

No. 31 Fifth Street.

Have now in store one of the largest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

Ever brought to this city, all of which will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT THE

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Our Goods are warranted to give satisfaction.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO. se1

FINE GOLD PAPERS—

FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS, At No. 107 Market street. au21 HUGHES & BRO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.— MISS H. DE LEE, - - - MANAGERESS.

GREAT ATTRACTION. FOURTH NIGHT OF THE CLASSIC ACTRESS,

Miss Annette Ince,

The Meteor of the California Stage,

On which occasion she will appear as Parthenia, the Greek Maiden.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 6th, 1866, Maria Lovell's beautiful play of

INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN.

Parthenia, the Greek Maiden.........ANNETTE INCE.

To conclude with the laughable farce of THE SECRET.

Friday Evening, September 7th, benefit of Miss ANNETTE INCE, when Ristori's great play of MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, will be produced.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50c; Reserved Seats in Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c; Family Circle, 35c; Gallery, 25c; Private Boxes, $5 00.

Doors open ¾ before 7, to begin ¾ before 8 o'clock

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S, Courvoisier's and Jouvin's KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

aug1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator.

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Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

CHRONOMETER.

DUNSEATH & CO., JEWELLERS,

56 Fifth Street.

au7

R. H. PALMER,

Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET,

Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

NOTIONS, Straw and Millinery Goods,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.,

Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS. FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET.

mh20

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—

410 ACRES COAL,

One half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, one mile east of Midway Station, vein 5 feet. Will be divided into two lots if desired.

JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street, or E. C. KEYS, se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.

200 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods east of Bulger Station on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The road runs through the property, 150 acres of the surface is under good cultivation. 50 acres good white oak timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street, or E. C. KEYS, se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house, and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river. JOHN D. BAILEY, se4 Stock and Real Estate Broker, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS. 13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to JOHN D. BAILEY, au2 Stock and Real Estate Broker, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street by 84 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first door consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The Second and Third stories are finished and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once. JOHN D. BAILEY, au13 Stock and Real Estate Broker, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Occupying one of the best locations in the city, and having a good run of custom. Immediate possession can be given. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street, au31 or E. C. KEYS, No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES

Brandies and Wine Bitters,

Los Angeles, California.

These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importations, especially, our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sacot), "Mound Vineyard." Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sansevain Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or by the case by

CARRICK & CO., Sole Agents, N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila. aug1ym

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.

BOLLMAN'S Imperial French Vinegar

Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.

For sale by the well known firms of

MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)

This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.

☞ Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with BOLLMAN, BECK & CO., my28-6m&w No. 53 S. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

BOLLMAN'S

White Wine Vinegar for Pickling;
Proctor & Gamble's Mottled German Soap;
Crushed, Granulated, Powdered and Refined Sugars;
Star Brand of Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams;
Norton's Pine Apple Cheese.
For sale at the Family Grocery of LEWIS & McCLURE, se4 346 Liberty Street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

WORLEY FURNACE AND SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF IRON LAND, IN DICKSON COUNTY, AT CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of decrees of the Chancery Court at Nashville, Tennessee, in the case of A. C. Stockard, Administrator, &c., vs. the Heirs and Creditors of James L. Bell, deceased, I will sell at public auction at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of NASHVILLE, on

SATURDAY, October 13, 1866,

The tracts of IRON LAND containing, together, 7,210 Acres, and known as the WORLEY FURNACE LANDS, lying on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, in Dickson county, about forty-five miles west of Nashville.

Worley Furnace was originally built in 1844, by Montgomery Bell, and it was run from that time until about 1859. There is an inexhaustible amount of the finest quality of ORE close to the Furnace, and the metal manufactured always commanded the highest price. Over Four Thousand Acres of the lands are heavily covered with fine timber, and the greater portion of the remainder is growing thickly with young trees, which will soon be suitable for coal.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad runs through the tract, making it within easy distance of Nashville. Any further information in regard to the lands will be furnished on application to the undersigned at Nashville.

THE TERMS OF SALE are One, Two and Three Years Credit, with interest from the day of sale. Notes required, with personal security, and lien retained. Sale free from redemption.

MORTON B. HOWELL, C. & M. se5-td

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS IN THE New Town of Cunningham,

ONE HUNDRED LOTS in the above town will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, or outcry, on the premises on

WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next.

The Town of Cunningham has lately been laid out by the subscriber, and is situated in Madison township, Clarion county, Pa., on the Allegheny river, on the opposite side of the Brady's Bend Iron Works.

The Town is located within a few rods of the river, and the route of the Allegheny Valley Railroad is between the Town and river.

The Town is located on good building ground, and its boundaries can be extended so as to make it a large place.

It is an excellent situation, and promises to become a flourishing place of business.

Persons wishing to invest well their money, or to locate, will do well in attending the sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms made known on day of sale. se4-s J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 316 acres, all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 350 APPLE TREES selected fruit, all young, a VINEYARD of 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address ADDISON LEECH, jy21-RM Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is run by water power, having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF FOUR AND A HALF FEET FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture 100 barrels of Flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply or address ADDISON LEECH, jy21-RM Leechburg, Pa.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale their Coal Works on the Youghiogheny River, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. Said property consists of 52 ACRES OF NO. 1 COAL, with all the Improvements, viz:

Pit Cars, Horses and Mules, Stables, Blacksmith Shop, tools, Railroad, &c.

CAPACITY 7,000 BUSHELS PER DAY.

Terms very easy. For further particulars inquire of N. J. BIGLEY, at his Coal Office, Pittsburgh, or of R. H. McQUISTON, of Courterville. au29-s McQUISTON & BIGLEY.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT, au4-tf Attorney at Law

FOR SALE—

In Duquesne borough, A LOT OF GROUND, fronting 180 feet on Rock lane, and running back to a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on which is a two story Brick Dwelling, containing eleven rooms and wash house, all in good repair. It is very desirable ground for manufacturing purposes. For terms apply on the premises, to au30-ts ANDREW HARR.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three story brick DWELLING HOUSE on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately. HILARY BRUNOT, my24-eodtf 115 Penn street

$1,100 WILL PURCHASE A SMALL FARM of four acres of ground, underlaid with coal, with a new Frame Dwelling, never failing spring and good spring house, 46 trees of assorted kinds of grafted fruit, all under good fence, 5 miles from Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES, se3 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

PETROLEUM.

HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,

Manufactured by WHITE BROS & Co., New York.

E. J. ROBERTS, Agent,

No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil, Dark Machinery Oil,
Woolen Mill Oil, Dark Engine Oil,
Light Col'd Engine Oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 1,
L't col'd screw cutting oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 2.
jy6-3m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

STATIONERY.

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,) ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.

Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. ap7

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.

Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fe1

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, NO. 29 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH. my16

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. jy28-1y

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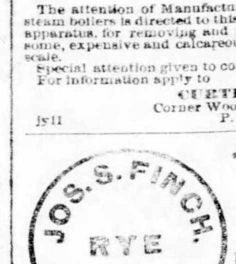

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PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—Capt Wm Doyle, U S N; Capt Louis Hagar, Capt John McClanahan, Capt Jas Moore.

Second Ward—Capt John C Mattern, Lieut W B Cook, Charles M Gormley, Capt Arthur Stewart.

Third Ward—Col W B Neeper, Wash Caldwell, Sergt Samuel Thompson, Leopold Wald.

Fourth Ward—Col Joseph Browne, Lieut R G Hare, A Lauman, Lieut W S McCune, Capt Chas W McHenry.

Fifth Ward—First precinct—Lieut L D Crawford, Wm Dickson. Second precinct—Capt Jno Steel, Capt Thomas S Sloan, Wm Atchison.

Sixth Ward—Capt Foster Alward, Capt Robert McCready, Wm Shore, Harry Curry, Sergt Samuel Newton.

Seventh Ward—Trovillion B May, Col James Patchell, Capt Wm Mays, Sergt Samuel Hill, Capt W N Paxton.

Eighth Ward—John Richardson, Capt J R T Noble, Charles F Good, Col D M Armour, Col James Shafer.

Ninth Ward—John Scott, Lieutenant Fred Metzgar, Sergeant C H Cockrill, J M McNary, James W Mackrell.

Tenth Ward—Captain E A Montooth, Captain Galbraith, James L Sutherland, John Robinson.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First Ward—Lieutenant James Wells, Ensign William McLain, Sergeant Stewart, William Clawson, J H Borland, Lieutenant J M Kelsey, Colonel J B Clark, Captain J D McGill.

Second Ward.—Lieutenant Will E Stewart, Lieutenant James Boudth, Captain James Crow, Colonel Levi B Duff, James Bradley, Captain William J Kane, Major W W Barker, Lieutenant Fred Kennedy, W A Smith.

Third Ward—First Precinct—William Scandrett, Captain William Crider, Captain David Evans, Lieutenant W Bowden, Captain Oliver West. Second Precinct—Captain George Eckhart, Captain Casper Gang, Corporal Nott, Captain James Crow, Captain J Cupp, Lieutenant William Geist.

Fourth Ward.—Colonel L W Smith, Colonel D W McGraw, Captain Alexander Carson, Sergeant James Herron, Captain William P Herbert.

BOROUGHS.

Lawrenceville—Captain E P Johnson, S W Reynolds, A J Harbaugh, Herman Myers, Lewis Winters, Lewis Hare, John C Cox.

Monongahela—Jeff Lewellyn.

McKeesport—Captain W McIntosh, Major J McK Snodgrass, C C Taylor, Captain David Critchlow.

East Birmingham—Captain S M Duvall, Captain H S Chess, Lieutenant Chas Konlbeck.

Manchester—Lieutenant Barclay, Captain W J Kane, Captain D E Adams, Joseph E Brady.

South Pittsburgh—Captain Sidney J Brault, Wm H Barker, Esq., John F Johnson, Lieutenant Robert J Lewis.

Temperanceville—General S B M Young, Colonel J W Ballentine, Major Wm N Erwine, Columbus Patterson, Peter Peppins.

Sewickley—Lieutenant F M Love, Captain N Way, David Shutes, Thomas Linn.

Mount Washington—Lieutenant David B. Ferguson, Captain Albert Dilworth, Lieutenant A S McIlwaine, Christ Wilbert, Jacob Ammond, John Shaler, Isaac Ambler.

Birmingham—A H Husey, Frank Perry.

Sharpsburg—Colonel Jno A Danks, General Fred H Collier, Samuel England.

TOWNSHIPS.

Neville—John W Bragden, August P Cole.

Baldwin—Melchoir Verner, Hugh Pace, Col H B Hays.

Collins—Maj J W Lawson, Lieutenant Edward Negley, Captain John G Macconnell, Captain J B Duff, Lieutenant Samuel Dickey.

Chartiers—Capt Geo W Perkins, Wm Beatty, Owen McGovern, Wm Hood.

Crescent—Jacob Seifer.

Pitt—Colonel D B Morris, Wm Presser, Major Murphy.

Elizabeth—Colonel J B Copeland, Lieut Allen Wall, Daniel Watson, Wm Spear, Lieut F Wilson.

Findley—William Barton.

Jefferson—Samuel Chamberlain.

Liberty—Capt W Larimer, Major Wm B Negley, Sergt Alexander Murdock, Sergt John H Kerr, Lieut John Dunlap.

Moon—Lieut Sanford H Ferree, James Dotty, R J Steddart, John Scott, Captain William Cooper.

Plum—Lieut G C Patterson, John Keys, Lieut A W Bell, Lieut J A Armstrong, Bedford Davidson.

Penn—Christ Stotler, C C Collins, Wilson Duff, Henry Snively.

Reserve—Capt Robert Pollock, Lieut Hodle.

Robinson—Capt R B Young, John Phillips, Wm Ewing, Wm H Bailey.

Ross—Capt Samuel Forrester, G W Rodgers, Willis Preston, Wm B Reed.

Snowden—Capt James Huitz.

South Fayette—Capt Robert Boyce, John W Nesbit, W H McQuown, Lieut Samuel Morgan.

Upper St Clair—Joseph Couch, Wm J Fife, Capt Shaffer.

Fawn—Capt D C Boggs, Capt Daniel Gravatt, Lieut Wm Hill, Jacob Gray.

Union—Major F C Negley, Lieut Thos Welsh, J K Neeld, Capt Robert Gray, George Parkins.

McClure—Capt Hugh S Fleming, Richard Gray.

Harrison—W W Randolph, David Wonderly, Joseph Wolf.

Hampton—John G Brown, Silas Sample, Wm P Hughes, Walter Grubbs, J B McCurdy.

Wilkins—James Gilmore, Jr, Capt Samuel Peden, John S McKelvy, Jeremiah Suster, Francis Davis.

Scott—T R Bors, L M Truxall, William White.

West Deer—William McGill, E S Gibson, N R Brasher, S McAllister, Captain John McClelland.

Richland—J C Plumber, Geo W Ewalt, D H Hulbert, R Crawford, W Phillips.

North Fayette—Sergt John Mark, John Jordine, George Allison, John Matthews, William Jeffrey.

East Deer—James Findley, Robert Kennedy, Wm Thompson, Wm Bradford.

Patton—Capt Thos McMasters, Jas Matteer, Elliott Wilson.

Lower St Clair—Daniel Shafer, Jas Howard, Philip Heerr, Lewis Fritz.

Versailles—Lieut J B Larimer, Alexander Foster, John Mackey, John Haney.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Second Nine of the Enterprise vs Mechanics—Match at Rochester—To be Played.

ENTERPRISE VS. MECHANICS.

The first nine of the Mechanics Base Ball Club of Canonsburg, Pa., and the second nine of the Enterprise Club of this city, played a match game on Tuesday afternoon, on the West Commons, Allegheny, resulting in favor of the Enterprise, the score at the end of the seven innings being 21 to 13. After the match the players adjourned to Lightcap's Hotel, where a sumptuous repast was given the strangers. We append the score:

MECHANICS.	O.	R.	ENTERPRISE.	O.	R.
Marshall, 1b	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whitesides, p	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocerman, s s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Simpson, c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arnold, Jr, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bower Joe, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott, c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leonard, s s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donaldson, c f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bryant W, f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chambers, l f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Telford, c f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fidd e, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ebbert, r f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arnold H, r f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stewart, 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson, 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bryant Will, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	21	13	Total	21	21

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Enterprise	6	2	3	4	4	3	[illegible]	21
Mechanics	0	2	3	2	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	13

ENTERPRISE AND HYGEIA.

On Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the second nine of the Enterprise, and the first nine of the Hygeia, of this city, will play their return match. A prize of a half-dozen balls and a half-dozen bats will be contested for, and an exciting match is anticipated.

MATCH AT ROCHESTER.

A match game of base ball was played on Tuesday afternoon between the Peerless B. B. Club, of Sharon, Mercer county, and the Rochester B. B. Club, of Rochester, Beaver county, the game resulting in the victory of the Rochester boys. Below is the score:

PEERLESS.	O.	R.	ROCHESTER.	O.	R.
Dawson, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Undy, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finley, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wilkinson, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thompson, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Senior, f. b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fisher, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Darrah, T., s. b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dickey, T., s. p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chandler, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Damon, M., s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reno, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dickey, S. A., f. b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gordon, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dorragh, H., s. b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whistler, Alf., r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	McGarvey, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	18	Total	27	39

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	TOTAL
Peerless	5	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	18
Rochester	3	4	1	3	2	6	3	0	12	39

Home runs—H. Dorragh, 1; Whistler, 1; McGarvey, 1.
Fly catches—Peerless, 3; Rochester, 7.
Umpire—R. G. Bailey, of Union B. B. Club, of New Brighton.
Scorers—J. B. Reno, for Peerless; C. V. Shallenberger, for Rochester.

Cat and Dog.

An interesting match game of "Cat and Dog" was played on Monday, September 3th, between the Athletics, of South Pittsburgh, and the Enterprise, of Mt. Washington, on the grounds of the Alert Base Ball Club. Owing to the inclement weather, there was not as large a number of persons present to witness the game as was anticipated. The following is the score:

ATHLETICS.		ENTERPRISE.	
Simpson, r. f.	76	Neely, p.	50
Chambers, c.	51	Milholland, l. f.	25
John Davis, l. f.	50	Phillips, r. f.	45
Measures	180	Measures	120

Referee—T. Jones.
Scorers—For Athletics, George Bruce; for Enterprise, W. P. Epley.

Birmingham Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of Birmingham, was held on Tuesday evening.

Members Present—Messrs. Frederick L. Ihmsen, S. McIlwaine, R. Cunningham, B. Welker, Franz Zeifell and Burgess J. Salisbury.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Printing of Borough Ordinances, reported that they had five hundred copies printed.

On motion of Mr. Ihmsen, the Street Committee were instructed to wait upon the President of the Birmingham Gas Company, and ascertain why the gas lamps on Carson street do not give sufficient light.

On motion of Mr. Welker, a bill from A. B. Stevenson, for books, door plates, etc., was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition was presented from the residents on Union alley, praying for the paving of said alley. Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

A petition was presented from the residents of Ormsby street, praying for the grading and paving of that portion of said street lying above Washington street. Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

A petition was read, asking that a fire plug be placed on the corner of Joseph and Washington streets. On motion of Mr. McIlwaine, the petition was referred to the Street Committee, who were instructed to consult with the Finance Committee in the matter.

On motion, the Committee on Engine House were instructed to have the roof of the engine house on Carson street repaired.

The following bills were presented, and on motion, warrants ordered to be drawn on the Treasurer for the several amounts:

Keller, Williams & Co., for stone and gravel	$ [illegible]
D. Doren, Street Commissioner, expenses	[illegible]
H. Hudson, night watch, for services	[illegible]
H. Grimm, night watch, for services	[illegible]
P. Fegle, borough constable, for services	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

On motion, Council adjourned.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
je4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, September 5—P. M.

The New York quotations up to noon to day indicate a further decline in Governments, and a slight change in some of the Railway list. Gold is quoted at 147; five-twenties, old, 111¾; new do., 109; seven-thirties, 106⅝@106¾; Michigan Southern, 83¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86¾; Fort Wayne, 103¾; Erie, 72¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Chicago and Northwestern (common), 35¾; preferred do., 66¾; Bennehoff, (oil,) 7¾; Pithole, 1¾; United States, 7½; Gregory, (gold,) 18¼; Holman, 10.

—A spirit of active speculation is predicted at the Eastern Boards, and those who enter the lists first are those who of course expect to reap the largest gains. It is not probable, under the present circumstances, that the multitude of brokers and professional speculators, who are now returning to town after their summer vacation, will long remain idle. These men are unusually quick to see opportunities and to seize them, and it is obvious that while there is little or no margin for a fall in stocks, there is an expansive one for a rise, based not only upon monetary ease, but substantial values. Railway shares, which pay regular dividends at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, must surely attract attention at a time when it is difficult to find employment for money in open market at four per cent.

—Our merchants have certainly been made to appreciate the value of credit by the continued high rates of interest, throughout a very dull summer, and if they propose to make their autumn sales on indefinite book or bill accounts, they will see their profit and loss account balanced on the wrong side. Prices of goods are kept on too close margins with the points of supply to justify an extended system of credits even with a most stable condition of things in the monetary world, and it would be the hight of rashness for a merchant to cheapen the value of credit when there is not only no possible occasion for it, but when its effect would be in the highest degree vicious. As we have heretofore remarked, merchants can not afford to undertake to do a discount business for men scattered all over the country, with neither good indorsers nor tangible collaterals to make them safe.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$14,612,150	$14,612,150		
Loans	48,591,753	50,096,880	Inc	$1,504,127
Specie	805,071	806,815	Inc	1,744
Legal Tenders	20,112,422	21,060,254	Inc	3,627,832
Deposits	36,025,288	41,142,627	Inc	5,117,339
Circulation	9,574,534	9,589,574	Inc	16,045

The heavy payments from the sub-Treasury during last week on account of temporary loans, it will be seen, have very largely increased the averages of all the more important items in the bank exhibit. The legal tender notes have increased $3,627,832, and the deposits $5,117,339. The loans have increased over a million and a half, mostly, we suppose, from investments in Government bonds.

—The gold deposits at the United States Mint for August amounted to $1,854,932 93, and on the silver deposits and purchases to $39,478 10—in all $1,894,411 03. The gold coinage in the same time was $1,525,500 in double eagles and $6,951 20 in fine bars—aggregating $1,532,451 20. The silver coinage was $25,543 86, principally in half-dollars. The copper coinage amounted to $173,735, and the total coinage for the month of all kinds to $1,731,733 66, covering in all four millions, eight hundred and thirty-five thousand, four hundred and ninety pieces. A million and a half one-cent and two and three-quarter millions of five-cent pieces are included in the copper coinage during the month.

—In mining shares Bay State opened at 15, an advance of 2, but subsequently declined 1; Hancock opened at 25, an advance of 3 from the opening price yesterday, and the closing sale was at 26½; Huron opened at 47, sold up to 48½ buyer 30, which was also the closing sale; Isle Royal was steady at 11; Minnesota recovered 1½; Pewabic opened at an advance of 1½ over the opening price yesterday, and closed firm; Quincy was steady; Rockland was better, and has nearly recovered its former position; St. Clair was a shade lower but in good request; Copper Falls sold at 46, an advance of 5 on the bidding price yesterday; Franklin sold at 59 regular, and 60 buyer 15, an advance of 1 from the bidding price yesterday.—*Boston Advertiser, Tuesday.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 6, 1866.

Business was not very active, the demand being limited to parcels to supply the wants of the jobbing trade. The market continues to be well supplied with the products that come under this head. There was a large falling off in the produce receipts. Flour—The Railroad receipts were only 299 barrels. The week's receipts were 2,271 barrels. Holders were firm in their views, refusing to make concessions in order to effect large sales. There was a fair amount of transactions for jobbing purposes. Grain—There was a moderate demand for certain descriptions, whilst for others dealers were shy. Wheat being decidedly the leading article. The receipts since our last were three car loads. Oats were dull, prices being very irregular and tending downward; yesterday's receipts were 1,200 bushels, 531 sacks and 1 car lo d. Corn is coming in more freely, 715 sacks and 534 barrels were added to the supply. The rates were unchanged with small sales. Barley and Rye were not inquired for. Bacon was firm with a steady jobbing demand; the advantages of the market are on the side of holders. Ashes—The market continues very firm with a good trade demand. The stock on hand is not large. Butter—Holders were firm in their views. The receipts of same days have been light; cheese was in steady demand at current rates. The market continues [illegible]

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 6, 1866.

The Crude market remains quiet, inactivity being the principal feature. The stock in the market outside of that held by refiners and speculators, is very light. The low stage of water to Oil City prevents receipts to any extent. The entire sales, including Smith's Ferry and Greene county amber, only amounted to 990 barrels. The receipts from all points during the same period were 1,079 barrels—not a very heavy business. Notwithstanding the limited sale, there were a large variety of prices, as the following transactions will testify: 200 bbls light oil, bulk, 16c; 50 do Smith Ferry oil, delivered at Champion Works, 15c, barrels returned; 30 bbls Greene county amber oil, including packages, 25c; 350 do Allegheny oil, bulk, 16c; 150 do do, light oil, 14½c; 250 do do, 16c. The receipts of Smith's Ferry oil is on the increase. We understand that several large flat boat loads have been landed at Manchester and Saw Mill Run during the past four weeks. Our latest from Oil City report a dull market, without any change in prices.

REFINED OIL.—The market has undergone no particular change. Holders were evidently firmer in their demands for present delivery. They manifested no disposition to force sales. They have an abiding confidence that prices will soon meet their views. There was not much inquiry for future delivery. On the spot, favorite brands of bonded could not be purchased below 40c. The only sales that came under our notice were: 1,000 bbls for November delivery, free on cars, 39c; for immediate delivery, [illegible] were the rates demanded. Free Oil was without inquiry. Prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.

W P Logan, A	271	Brewer, Burke & Co., A	104
Fisher, A	102	J. E. Strickler, A	210
D. Bly, A	235	Warlgn & King, S	44
Barbour & Co. S. F	44	Brewer, B'k & Co., S. F	44
Total			1,079

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 250 bbls refined, Phila.
Porter, Crawford & Co. 150 bbls refined, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 150 bbls refined, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 150 bbls lar, Phila.
R. H. Byram, 150 bbls refined, Phila.
Forsyth Bro & Co. 108 bbls refined, Phila.
Wightman & Anderson, 50 bbls refined, Phila.
H Koch er & Co. 50 bbls refined, Phila.
Aladdin Oil Co. 500 bbls refined, Phila.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

September 4.—The *Commercial* says:

The provision market has been without animation throughout the week. A fair amount of stuff however has passed hands on orders for consumption account. Mess pork for several days remained firm at $33, but there have been, latterly, sales at $32 75, and further purchases could probably be made at that, though $33 is generally asked.

Lard has remained dull and drooping, so that now 19½c is a low trading figure for it.

Bulk shoulders have sold latterly at 14½c to a small extent, though 15c remains the prevailing asking figure. Bulk sides will not now bear quotation above 17c for clear rib sides.

Bacon shoulders are steady at 17c. Bacon sides at [illegible], and clear at 21c, with only a moderate order business doing.

Sugar-cured hams are selling at 23½c to 25c, according to brand, but the trade is not active; plain at 22c. The trade is without animation and concessions less difficult to obtain from those who, being nearly out of stock, are desirous of closing up the accounts of the year, which, with most houses, are balanced about this time.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

September 4.—The receipts of cattle at the Brighton Pens, for this week, were 1,250, against 800 head the previous week. On Thursday there was only about one half offered, when there was a short supply and prices advanced, but the advance was lost yesterday under the heavy receipts. There were 975 head in the market, which was an overstock, and much more than was anticipated; the market opened dull, but there was a good demand from butchers, feeders and shippers, and as the day advanced there was a better feeling manifested, and the sales reached 750 head; the range of prices is the same as last week:

QUOTATIONS PER 100 LBS., GROSS WEIGHT.—Common, $4 50a5 00; fair, $5 25a5 75; prime, $6 00a6 50; extra, $6 75a7 00, the latter rate obtained only for the best shipping cattle.

HOGS—The market has been quiet all the week with light offerings and but little demand; prices, however, were firmly maintained. Extra butcher hogs sold at $10 50a11 per 100 pounds gross weight and good stock hogs at $9 25a10 00.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 146⅜@146¼.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, September 5, 1866.

MONEY

Remains easy, and the supply is largely in excess of the demand, which is quite nominal. Call loans range from 3 to 5 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

Closed at 146⅜@146¼.

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were dull this afternoon, but generally steady. The closing prices were: 5-20 coupon, 1865, 108¾a108⅞; 10-40 coupons, 98⅞@99; July 7-30s, 106a106⅛.

STOCKS.

After the session there was a strong raid made on Erie, and the stock was forced down to 69¾, but it soon afterwards rallied to 70¾a70⅞. The balance of the market sympathizes to some extent with the fall in Erie, but the general decline was not marked. Illinois Central has been hammered at severely to-day with sellers and buyers' option, but there is very little real stock coming out. Erie was the great feature of the market at the close, and the transactions in the other shares were quite limited.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Eynd Farm, 28; Bennehoff Run petroleum, 730; Buchanan Farm, 78.

MINING STOCKS.

American Flag, buyer 3, 250; Consolidated Gregory Gold, buyer 15, 18 80; Atlantic and Pacific, 215; Grinnell Gold, 101; Quartz Hill, 450; Rocky Mountain, 740; Smith and Parmalee, 985.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Money rather more active at 5 per cent. Sterling dull and nominal at 108a108⅛. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 146¾, advancing to 147, declining to 146⅜, and closing at 146⅜. Government stocks rather more steady. Freights to Liverpool dull. Stocks lower: Rock Island, 109¾; Fort Wayne, 104; North Western, 35½; Illinois Central, 122½; Reading, 113¾; Erie, 71½; New York Central, 102¾; 6's of 1881, registered, 112; 5-20 coupons, 1862, 111¾; 5-20 coupons, 1864, 108¾; 5-20 coupons, 1865, 108⅞; 5-20 registered, 1865, 109; 10-40 coupons, 99; 7-30's, first series, 106⅜; 7-30's, second do, 106; 7-30's, third do, 106.

The *Post's* money article says: The main feature of the market to-day is the steady tone of the market for government bonds. Gold closes dull and drooping. The supply for delivery is mere ample, and was loaned flat. The loan market is easy at 5 per cent., with a fair amount of activity. The stock market is dull and little doing. After the board New York Central sold at 103; Erie, 71½; Hudson River, 122¾; Reading, 113¼; Illinois Central, 122¾. Foreign exchange dull.

NEW YORK, September 5.—At the four o'clock open board the following were the principal sales: Western Union Telegraph 58; New York Central, ex-dividend, buyer 10 102¾; Erie 71½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 83¾; Reading, ex-dividend, 113¾; Cleveland, Rock Island and Pacific, 86¾; Illinois Central, ex-dividend, 122¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 86¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Chicago and Northwestern, 35½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, ex-dividend, 103⅜. Gold closed at 146⅜.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS EXCHANGE, September 5.—The market is not so active. Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24c; Appleton, A, 23½c; Indian head, 24c; Pepperell E, 21c, do R, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—New York Mills, 45c; Androscoggin, 32½c; Antony Manufacturing Company, 27½c; Palmer River, 25c. Prints—Merrimac, W, 20c; do D, 20; American, 18½c; Wamsutta, 11¼c; Empire 12c. Ticks—Amoskeag, A, 45c; do B, 40c; do C, 35c. Stripes—York, 31c; Uncasville, 25c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Cotton active at 33a35c for middling uplands. Flour 10a15c lower for inferior and high grades, while medium grades are scarce and rule quite firm at $6 60a8 75, extra State, $8 90a10 25, extra Round Hoop Ohio, $10a12; trade brands closing steady. Whisky quiet. Receipts of wheat 21,341 bus; market quiet and 2a3c lower; sales 19,000 bus at $1 00a3 00 for new white Michigan; $2 55, choice new Amber Michigan; $2 50, small parcels No. 1 Milwaukee, and 200 bus old amber Michigan. Receipts, corn, 142,114 bus; opened scarcely so firm but closed steady; 136,000 bush at 80@82c inferior, 81½a82c shipping mixed western, 82½c Illinois river, 84½c for choice mixed western in store. Receipts—Oats, 161,413 bushels; market dull; sales 59,000 bush at 44a45c for Chicago and 46a52c for Milwaukee. Coal domestic, rules quiet at about previous figures. Leather, hemlock sole in fair request at 33½a36½c; Buenos Ayres, light weights, 34a35c; middle do, 30a33c; heavy do, 32a33c; California, light weights, 34a35c, for middle do, and 31a33½c for heavy do. Wool not very active, but prices generally without decided change at 50a52½c domestic fleece, 30a45c lamb, 75c extra 22a30c Texas, $1 00 No.1s, and Mestic Cape and East India on p. t. Coffee scarcely so firm. Sugar steady; Cuba Muscovado 11¼a12¼c. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico, 61a65c. Petroleum dull and easier; 29½a27c for crude, and 44a45c for refined in bond. Pork firmer and more active at $33 00a33 31 for new mess, closing at $33 25, regular $30 00 for old do, and $29 50a30 00 for prime. Also, 4,000 bbls new mess for September, October and all the year, seller and buyers option, at $23 50a33 50. Beef steady at $14 a16 for new plain mess; 1,000 tcs for new extra mess. Beef hams nominal. Cut meats more active at 14½a16c for shoulders and 19½a21½c for hams. Lard dull and heavy at 18a20½c. Butter dull at 25a35c for Ohio, and 38a50 for State. Cheese heavy at 10a15c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 5.—Flour—1,100 bbls No. 1 spring, $10 25. Wheat quiet; moderate milling demand. Corn—160,000 bush; 66½c Toledo 67c No. 1 Chicago, closing quiet and inactive. Oats dull, held at 37c No. 1 and 38c No. 2 Chicago; fresh receipts. Barley nominal. Rye held at 78c No. 1 Chicago. Timothy, $3 75a4. Pork, $35 50. Lard, city, 20½a21c; western, 21½c. Whisky, $2 25. Canal freights firm to New York corn 11c; to Albany corn 12c. Receipts—Flour, 4,884 bbls; wheat, 112,713 bush; corn, 107,282 bush; oats 350 bush. Canal exports—Wheat, 37,780 bush; corn, 276,600 bush. The shipments from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the week ending September 1st were for Buffalo—Flour, 26,629 bbls grain, 1,521,150 bush, viz: wheat, 239,987 bush; corn, 1,076,229 bush; oats, 166,675 bush; barley, 14,575 bush; rye, 15,000 bush. For Oswego—grain, 95,975 bush, viz: wheat, 33,000 bush; corn, 61,825 bush; and for Port Colborne—wheat 17,350 bush; corn, 146,350 bush.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 5.—Flour steady; sales of 1,800 bbls at $11 00 for No. 1 Spring, $12 00 for Red Winter, $14 00 for White, and $14 50a15 00 for double extra. Wheat quiet and but little in market; quotations nominal. At the close we quote Red Winter at $2 60. Corn inactive and nominal, at 78c for No. 1 Illinois. Barley scarce; the first lot of new Canada Barley arrived today, and sold at $1 00. Canal Freights—Flour, 54c; wheat, 18c; corn, 16c, to New York. Lake Imports, 6,300 bush wheat, 10 bush barley. Canal Exports: 1,250 bbls flour; 17,500 bush corn; 3,500 bush rye. The amount of flour shipped by Railroad eastward during the month of August was 17,370 bbls, and by canal, 7,961 bbls.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 5.—Flour active and firm, and advanced 50c. Wheat unsettled; sale at $1 85a1 86 for No. 1, closing at $1 85, and $1 57a1 60 for No. 2. Corn firm; opening higher and closing dull at 64a64½c for No. 1 and 60a60½c for No. 2. Oats dull at 34½c for No. 1, and 33½c for No. 2. Highwines dull; provisions dull. Freights steady. Receipts—7,000 bbls flour, 51,000 bush wheat, 250,000 bush corn, 86,000 bush oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls flour, 11,000 bush wheat, 80,000 bush corn, 35,000 bush oats.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 5.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat 2a3c lower on Winter and 2c better on Spring; sales new Amber Michigan, 250 bus. No. 1 Spring, $1 80, Corn, No. 1 [illegible], No. 2 white, oats steady at 42½c. Rye dull. Lake freights firm; 6c for corn to Buffalo.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—Flour dull and much unsettled. Wheat stiff but not quotably higher. Corn better at 73c for mixed and 76c for white, and 74c for yellow. Oats firmer at 43a45c. Provisions and whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm at $1 80 for No. 1. Corn steady at 56½c. Oats steady at 32½c. Receipts—2,500 bbls flour, 31,000 bush wheat. Shipments—16,000 bbls flour, 25,000 bush wheat.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 150 bales; low middling, 31a32c. Receipts 35 bales. Flour [illegible] 31 34.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.	
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Fine leaf	[illegible]
Selections, bright	[illegible]

OHIO SEED LEAF.

Fillers	[illegible]
Medium wrappers	[illegible]
Fine wrappers	[illegible]
Selections	[illegible]

MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

Trash	[illegible]
Common to good lugs	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]
Selections, bright and sweet	[illegible]

MANUFACTURED.

Fives, eights and tens, dark	[illegible]
" " " light	[illegible]
Bright pounds	[illegible]
Kentucky six-twist	[illegible]

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

Monday Evening, September 3.—The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at the Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 2,400 head. The market in consequence continues very dull and prices are a fraction lower, extra Pennsylvania and Western steers selling at 15a17½c; fair to good at 14a15c, and common at from 12a13c ℔ lb, as to quality. The market closes very dull within the above range of prices.

Sheep—The market continues very dull owing to the large receipts, which reached about 8,000 head. Sales of good sheep at from 6a6½c, and fair to good at 5a6c ℔ lb gross.

Cows are firmly held at full prices; about 200 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $25a35 for springers and $40a80 for cow and calf, according to quality.

Hogs are dull and rather lower, 2,500 head arrived and sold at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards, at from $14a15 the 100 lbs nett, the latter rate for prime corn fed. 2,000 head sold at the Union Drove Yard, at from $14a15 the 100 lbs. 500 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $14a15 the 100 lbs nett, according to quality.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	3:00 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m
Altoona Accom	7:50 a m	Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m
Cincinnati Ex	11:25 a m	Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	11:50 a m	Johnstown Acc'n	9:50 a m
Johnstown Accn	2:50 p m	Baltimore Exp	1:00 p m
Braddock's No. 1	3:40 p m	Phila. Express	1:30 p m
Phila. Express	4:10 p m	New York Exp	1:50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 3	2:05 p m
Wall's No. 5	6:05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:00 p m
Fast Line	10:15 p m	Braddock's No. 1	5:50 p m
Wall's No. 6	10:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m
		Altoona acc. and Emg't train	10:15 p m
		Day Express	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.
(See advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	2:00 a m	Mail	3:40 p m
Express	2:10 p m	Express	9:55 p m
Fast Line	10:50 p m	Fast Line	10:30 a m
Way Accommod'n	6:00 a m	Way Accommod'n	7:10 p m
Mansfield Accom	9:35 a m	Mansfield Accom	1:15 p m
Steub. Accomm	4:30 p m	Steub. Accomm	8:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Chicago Express	2:05 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Cleveland Exp	2:05 a m	Cleveland Exp	2:20 a m
Erie & Y'gn Exp	5:50 a m	Chicago Express	10:40 a m
Cl & Wh'g Mail	6:10 a m	Wheeling Exp	11:05 a m
Chicago Ex Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Express	2:50 p m
Cl & Wheel'g Ex	1:55 p m	Cl & Whg Exp	3:40 p m
Chicago Express	2:10 p m	Erie & Y'g'n Exp	6:35 p m
Wheeling Express	4:35 p m	Chicago Exp	9:30 p m
Chicago Express	11:00 p m	Cl & Whg Exp	9:20 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FROM ALLEGHENY.

Leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a m, 10:00 a m, 11:50 a m; 2:25, 3:30, 4:30, 5:20, 6:15 and 10:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
W Newton Acm	6:15 p m	W Newton Acm	8:50 a m
1st McKees Acm	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	5:00 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Braddock's Acm	4:10 p m	Braddock's Acm	8:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
1st Kiskim's Ac	6:30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac	12:20 p m
Mail (to and from Mahoning)	7:00 a m	Mail (to and from Mahoning)	6:00 p m
1st Hulton Acm	9:00 a m	1st Hulton Acm	11:20 a m
Parnassus	11:00 a m	Parnassus	2:00 p m
2d Kiskim's Ac	1:30 p m	2d Kiskim's Ac	4:40 p m
2d Hulton Acm	2:30 p m	2d Hulton Acm	10:05 a m
Exp. to & from Mahoning	4:00 p m	Exp. to and from Mahoning	10:05 a m
3d Hulton Acm	4:45 p m	3d Hulton Acm	6:50 p m
4th "	6:20 p m	4th "	8:45 p m
Soda Works		Soda Works	8:00 p m

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning .... 8 A. M. Evening .... 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily .... 3 P. M. .... James Rees

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 5, 1866.

The Diamond Market this morning, contained the usual supply of articles for sale at this season of the year, but prices remain unchanged, from what they were one week ago. Butter and Eggs are rather dull at the quotations. The supply of poultry was rather limited. A few choice spring Chickens brought from 90 cents to $1 00 per pair, but the average amount were sold at the quotations. Tomatoes are held firm at 15 cents per half peck for choice articles. Potatoes are abundant at the quotations. Meats, Groceries and sundries remain the same. The supply of fresh Fish was not large but adequate to the demand. In Feed we notice a decline in Oats to 50 cents per bushel, and a rise of 5 cents per cwt. on Shorts Cut; 25 cents per cwt. on Middlings, and 5 cents on Seconds.

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Graham Crackers, ℔ lb	17
Rye "	10	Dyspepsia "	15
Boston, Crackers, ℔ lb	15	Cream "	40
Wine "	15	Graham Wafers, "	17
Soda "	15	Milk Biscuit, "	17
Oyster "	13	Ginger Snaps, "	22
Water "	18	Pilot Bread, "	15
Butter "	15	Tea Cake, ass'd "	25
Sugar "	17	Almond Nuts, "	25
Aerated bread, per loaf	10		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, Print, ℔ lb	40 to 50	Cheese, com'n Ohio	20
" Prime Roll	47	Eggs, hen ℔ doz	20 to 25
" Common	35	Dutch Cheese, ℔ doz	15
Crock butter	35	Cheese, Goshen	25

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	12	Sea Bass	12
Mackinaw Trout, ℔ lb	15	Eels, ℔ lb	20
White fish	15		

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry ℔ lb	6 to 8	Mackerel, No. 1, shore in kits	$4 00
Haddock (smoked) ℔ lb	25	Mackerel No. 2 large	3 25
Halibut (smoked) ℔ lb	25	" No. 3 ℔ lb	5
Burlington Herring ℔ doz	50	Oysters, half can	65
Lobsters, 2½ lb cans, each	50	Pecans " can	1 25
Fresh Cove and spiced Oysters ℔ can	1 10	White Fish, ℔ lb	12½
" "	50	Salmon (smoked) ℔ lb	40
		" (pickled)	25
		Turtles, ℔ lb	10 to 12
		Lobsters, (live) ℔ lb	25

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Extra Family, ℔ bbl	$12 50 to 13 75	Corn Starch, ℔ paper	14
Extra Family in bags	3 40	Farina, ℔ paper	25
Rye flour, ℔ bbl	10 00	Hominy, ℔ lb	10
Fancy flour, ℔ bbl	15 00	Indian Meal, ℔ bush	1 20
Self raising, ℔ 12 lb bag	$1 05	Oatmeal, ℔ lb	8
		Samp	8

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.

Apples ℔ lb	20	Prunes (eating)	60
Almonds	40 to 50	Pecans	40
Cocoa Nuts, each	10	Brazil Nuts	40
Raisins ℔ lb	25 to 30	Filberts	30
Peaches	25	Currants	22
English Walnuts	40	Dates	30
Peanuts ℔ qt	10	Figs	38 to 40
Dried Cherries, ℔ qt	30	Citrons, ℔ lb	60
Prunes (cooking)	30		

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, &C.

Peaches, ℔ ¼ peck	35 to 60	Peaches, 3 lb cans	60
Apples ℔ half peck	40 to 50	Pecans	35 to 40
Pears, ℔ ¼ peck	40 to 50	Tomatoes, 2½ lb cans	25
Lemons ℔ doz	1 00	Assorted Jellies in tumblers	50 to 60
Green corn, 2½ lb cans	60	Pickles, in jars	30, 50 to 60
Strawberries, do do	60 to 75	Ketchup, ℔ bottle	30 to 65
Cherries, do do	60	Salad oil, ℔ bottle	62 to 1 25
Blackberries, do do	60	Sauces, do	25, 60 to 75
Pears, do do	60	Honey, ℔ lb	25
Sardines, ½ boxes	50	Grapes, ℔ lb	50 to 75
Do ¼ do	25	Green Gage Plums, ℔ quart	25
Honey, strained, ℔ lb	35		
Oranges ℔ doz	1 00		

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ℔ lb	30 to 33	Tea, Young H'n	1 50 to 2 00
Roast Rio ℔ lb	35	" Foogtai	1 50
Java	40 to 45	" Imperial	2 00
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	12½	Candles, star ℔ lb	20 to 25
" light	15 to 16	" tallow	15 to 20
" crushed and powdered	18 to 19	Lard ℔ lb	25
" maple	20	Rice, Island ℔ lb	15
Molasses, Porto Rico ℔ gal	80 to 1 00	" S. Carolina	12
" Cuba	80 to 1 00	Soda, ℔ lb	12
" Sorgh'm	80 to 1 00	Salt, table ℔ bx	15
" Maple ℔ qt	50	Soap, rosin ℔ lb	6 to 8
Tea, Colong ℔ lb	1 00 to 1 50	Starch ℔ lb	10
" Eng. Break. E. F.	1 50 to 1 75	Macaroni, Italian ℔ lb	25
" Gunpowder	1 50 to 1 80	" American	20
Chocolate, ℔ lb	60	Tapioca ℔ lb	25
		Syrups, Best	1 50
		do Penna	1 00
		do common	1 00

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex. cut, ℔ lb	25	Leg of Mutton ℔ lb	12 to 15
Rib roast, do ℔ lb	25	Fore quarter ℔ lb	10 to 12
do do ℔ lb	20	Veal cutlets, ex. ℔ lb	25
Round, ℔ lb	18 to 20	do do	20
Chuck rib, ℔ lb	12 to 15	Roast veal, ℔ lb	15 to 20
Cross rib, ℔ lb	12	Stewing veal, ℔ lb	12 to 15
Plate and Nvs	12	Liver pudding, ℔ lb	15
Liver, ℔ lb	5 to 10	Kidneys, each	10 to 15
Hearts, each	25 to 40	Tripe, each	50 to 75
Pork, ℔ lb	15 to 20	Sweet bread, ℔ pair	25 to 50
Mutton chops	15 to 20	Haslets (sheep) each	5 to 10
Saus, ℔ lb	15 to 20	Calves Heads, each	25

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef, ℔ lb	30	Tongues, smoked, each	75 to 100
Breakfast bacon	28	Sausages, ℔ lb	25
Ham	25 to 28	Dried Pork, ℔ lb	25
Shoulders	18	Pigs feet, ℔ set	25 to 35
Sides, clear	18 to 20	Bologna	20 to 25
Corned Beef	10 to 15	Sliced Ham, ℔ lb	30

POULTRY.

Young Geese, each	75	Ducks, ℔ pair	75c to $1 00
Dressed Chickens per pair	90 to $1 25	Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	55 to 85

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon, ℔ lb	$1 00	Cayenne, ℔ lb	$1 00
Allspice, ℔ lb	60	Mace, ℔ lb	2 00
Nutmegs, ℔ lb	2 00	Nutmegs, ℔ lb	2 00
Cloves, ℔ lb	80	Mustard, ℔ lb	75
Pepper, ℔ lb	60	Jamaica Ginger, ℔ lb	75

SUNDRIES.

Coal, ℔ bushel	12 to 13	Apple butter, ℔ qt	25 to 25
Brooms, each	35 to 50	Canton Ginger, ℔ jar	1 00
Brushes, ℔ lb	20 to 40	Spiced Salmon, ℔ can	2 25
Baking Powders, ℔ paper	10 to 20	Blairs Liquid Rennet, ℔ bottle	60
Burnett's Extract, ℔ bottle	30 to 35	Bed Cords (Manila), each	
Concentrated Lye ℔ box	25	Bed Cords (Hemp), each	60
Babbitt's Washing Powder, ℔ lb	15	Wheaten Grits, (Hecker's) ℔ peck	35
Milk ℔ qt	6	Sour Kraut, ℔ gal	25
Wooden B'kts, each	30 to 45	Schmear Kase, ℔ qt	10 to 15
Tubs, each	30 to 75	Syrups for Summer drinks ℔ bottle	50
Coal oil, ℔ qt	15	Cloth pins, 3 doz for	10
Vinegar ℔ gallon	50		

VEGETABLES.

[illegible]

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

[illegible]

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

[illegible]

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

[illegible]

Pitts, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

D Wallace, 2 cars wheat; S Fahnestock, 10 bxs tobs; J Woodwell, 6 do; Shriver & Lazear, 5 sks coffee; Jas Conner, 5 pkgs tobacco; B A Fahnestock Son & Co, 1 bbl drugs; Graff & Reiter, 4 bbls [illegible]; H H Collins, [illegible]; Bailey & Farrell, 30 pkgs lead; E C Fairfax, 1 tool chest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

T C Jenkins, 7 bbls flour; Moreland & Mitchell, 40 sks oats; A Williams, 2 bbls apples; C P Markle & Co., 20 bdls printing paper; A F Steverson, 152 sks oats; Arbuckles & Co, 4 bbls vinegar; W F Armstrong, 18 bdls sheet iron.

Coal Receipts by the Allegheny Valley R. R. During the Month of August, 1866.

	Tons.	Bushels.
Kier, Foster & Kier	[illegible]	[illegible]
C H Armstrong & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hallman, Rahm & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pioneer Coal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts, Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail Transportation Company.

McCullongs, Smith & Co, 3 sks rags; J H Davis, 7 pkgs butter, 15 kgs do; J D Fetzer & Co [illegible]; [illegible]; Fetzer & Armstrong, 3 sks wool; Wm Flachs & Son, 22 pkgs hides; W McElroy, 12 boxes household goods; [illegible]; J K Bell, 20 doz [illegible]; J Donaldson, 36 sks oats; [illegible]; 26 bakets potatoes; S Hilgenbottom, 61 sheep; Wenona Coal Co, 5 bbls oil, 30 car wheels.

COUNTRY BLANKETS

AND

FLANNELS

OPEN TO-DAY AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny.

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS

AND

Kentucky Jeans,

OPEN TO-DAY AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

French Merinos, Plaids,

AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,

OPEN TO-DAY AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

AT 37½c, FIGURED SILKS,

In Different Colors, a very Great Bargain, at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

SHAWLS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

OPEN TO-DAY AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,

Above the Diamond, Allegheny.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN **Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Find ings, &c.**

Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [ap8-6m

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF

25,000 lbs. S. C. Hams.
25,000 " Dried Beef.
50,000 " Bacon Sides.
75,000 " " Shoulders.
Just out of smoke house, and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
dec11 corner Wayne and Penn streets.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

FOR THE

Political Campaign.

The political campaign in which the electors of Pennsylvania are engaged is the most momentous in our political history—paralleled only by the military campaign which ended in the overthrow of the rebel armies. From recent startling indications it is evident that, although its military power was overthrown, the rebellion itself was not suppressed. The conflict has been renewed at the ballot-box—and happy will it be for our land if it be confined to the peaceful means placed in the hands of every elector.

The revolutionary attitude of the President, and the combinations that are forming in his support, are well calculated to excite the gravest fears and create alarm where before there was confidence in the future peace and prosperity of our rescued country. The issue no less now than when the armies of the Union and Rebellion were marshaled on the bloody field, involves the future of the Republic. On the vigilance of the loyal masses who supported the Government throughout the conflict, depends the question whether the fruits of that conflict and of the victory shall be lost or preserved.

The COMMERCIAL will fully and earnestly discuss the questions of the day, and through its ample columns will spread before the public a vast amount of carefully prepared matter, besides speeches of distinguished speakers, and documents bearing directly on the questions involved in the issue. The present circulation is unequalled and constantly increasing. The Daily issue reaches the business community of an extensive district, and the Weekly Edition has an extensive circulation among the masses. It is by the dissemination of intelligence only that the triumph of the good cause will be assured. To this end the COMMERCIAL will be furnished for the campaign at the following rates:

Weekly.

FOR ONE MONTH.		FOR TWO MONTHS.	
5 copies	70	5 copies	$1 40
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20 copies	2 40	20 copies	4 80
30 copies	3 30	30 copies	6 60
50 copies	5 00	50 copies	10 00

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FOR ONE MONTH.		FOR TWO MONTHS.	
1 copy	85	1 copy	$1 70
3 copies	$2 50	3 copies	5 00
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10 copies	7 50	10 copies	15 00
20 copies	14 00	20 copies	28 00
30 copies	20 00	30 copies	40 00
50 copies	32 00	50 copies	64 00

Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMER ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Fayette	Cox	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the marks indicated three feet six inches and rising slowly. The weather during the day was cloudy with occasional showers.

THE fine packet Ida Rees, Capt. R. Rees, is announced for Cincinnati, this day. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. We are pleased to see our esteemed friend, Col. Brown, in the office. The Colonel is one of the most accomplished officers that come to this port.

CAPT. W. B. Nowland's new steamer, Van Buren, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. She is one of the most complete boats built this season. We shall have more to say before she takes her departure.

THE splendid passenger steamer W. A. Caldwell, Captain John Milburn in command, for Wheeling and Parkersburg this day. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented. The Caldwell is one of the best boats of her class afloat, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Call early and secure a stateroom.

A MISTAKE.—We find the following in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"Messrs. Harry Davidson & Co. received a dispatch from Pittsburgh, last night, announcing the death of Captain T. Marsh Harton in that city last evening at 6 o'clock."

Messrs. Harry Davidson & Co. were misinformed. Captain C. M. Harton is among the living and in the best of health. He had the misfortune to lose his mother a few days since, and on Monday at 5 P. M., his youngest brother, Fielding D. Harton died after a severe illness. Will the *Commercial* make the correction?

Cincinnati.

September 4.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was cloudy and sultry, with the mercury at 2 P. M. at eighty-six degrees in the shade. Heavy rains fell during Sunday night, which have had their effect on the river, as it had risen, up to six o'clock last night, fully three feet, with fully ten feet water in the channel at that hour last evening. The Licking was running out strong, as was also the local streams above, which will have the effect to make plenty of water in the Lower Ohio. The business on the landing yesterday was fair, taking into consideration it was "Blue Monday" and dull times.

OPPOSITION.—Several of the packet companies are still engaged in fighting opposition, carrying freight and passengers very low, making it fun for the outsiders, but death to the proprietors. The Mary Ament and the Moller Nelson have been making the fur fly for the last weeks, and as both "come to stay," we look for a long opposition, as it will, no doubt, take a pretty long pole to knock the persimmon.

The river lines to Louisville are both going on the even tenor of their way, and as they have one from apart they cannot come together, and the excitement of racing and danger of explosions are done away with, which, in our opinion, is a good idea, although accidents, as a general thing, do not happen as often when boats are racing as at other times; but if it does so happen, then all the blame is given to the officers in charge, and they are blamed for [illegible].

Navigator has been sold by David Gibson and others to Capt. George L. Kouns, for the sum of $12,000. She is intended for the New Orleans and Red river trade, and will be put in the "Kouns' Red River Line." She is now at the landing loading for Red river via New Orleans.

Next Monday the Assessor will commence to call on the clerks for a statement of the passage receipts, for which they will have to pay into the Treasury two and a half per cent.

Messrs. Robinson, Beresford & Co. received a dispatch yesterday that the Lorena had arrived at New Orleans all right, and would load immediately for a return trip.

The Arabian, in command of Captain John Bishop, is announced for St. Louis and intermediate points this evening at 5 o'clock.

The *Commercial* of same date says:

Captain D. L. Hendrickson, of the Maggie Hays, left for Pittsburgh in last night's train. Capt. R. R. Porter went out in command of the Maggie Hays.

Captain Jesse K. Bell President of the people's Line of Louisville packets, is expected here today. We hear it stated he has received all the necessary proposals for building two large and splendid packets for this line.

JEFFERSONVILLE, September 3.—There are 30 inches in the steamboat pass over the falls, and rising slowly. Port list—The Mariner, with a barge, passed up; the tow-boat Shenango, with three barges in tow for Louisville, arrived.

CAIRO, September 3.—Our port list to-day is as follows: Mary Swan, Louisville and return; Importer, St. Louis to Cincinnati; Tennessee, Johnsonville and return; Minneola, Cincinnati to Memphis. The Swan had 150 tons for reshipment South. The Importer had all the freight she could carry. The Tennessee had 51 bars iron for New Orleans, 150 boxes Government stores, and a good passenger trip. The Minneola had a splendid cargo. She had some trouble on account of low water, but came out without damage. The river fell one inch today. The weather is cloudy. Thermometer 87. There was a moderate rain this morning. Business moderate. The annual report of Arab Fire Company shows that there has been over one million dollars' worth of property destroyed in Cairo during the past seven years, and of this $405,760 worth was destroyed during the year ending 1st inst. The insurance on the past year's losses was $235,000. The steamer Zephyr burst a cylinder head near Paris, Tennessee.

The *Gazette* says:

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—From the way our steamboatmen are naming the packet trade the "People's Line," we come to the conclusion it must be a very popular name. We have the Nashville and Cairo People's Line, Cincinnati and Louisville People's Line, the Cincinnati and Chilo People's Line, the Maysville and Cincinnati People's Line, the Kanawha and Cincinnati People's Line, and Pittsburgh and Brownsville People's Line, making seven different packet trades, all distinct from each other, but of the same name. We believe the Louisville and Cincinnati Line has the oldest title to the name, and of course is the proper line to use it.

Louisville.

September 4.—We condense the following from the *Courier*:

The river was rising yesterday, and rising unexpectedly fast, with four feet water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had risen six inches at the head of the falls, and eighteen inches at Portland, a good, as well as an opportune rise. The weather, as we had intimated, has turned very warm, the thermometer Sunday evening running up to about ninety in the shade, following about nine o'clock with a sudden storm and a remarkably heavy fall of rain. The rain, for a brief space, actually poured down, flooding the streets and making pedestrianism rather difficult of accomplishment. Yesterday morning another rain fell, though it was not heavy or of long duration.

On the falls, last evening, there were two feet water in the pass down the Indian chute and rising, with every prospect that that channel will be called into immediate requisition.

The rise in the river at this point is attributable to the heavy rain Sunday night. It extended up the river, and we hope for a rise in the Kanawha.

Mr. J. L. Shallcross, the efficient agent of the underwriters in this city, has returned from the Messenger, on which boat agencies here had risks on the freight to the amount of $20,000. All the freight has been saved in a damaged condition, a portion of it having been raised last week, and the balance was reshipped at Cairo on the Cora S. She left Cairo Sunday with 75 hogsheads of bacon.

St. Louis.

September 4.—We condense the following from the *Democrat*:

The tendency of all the upper rivers is to swell a few inches. The river here was stationary yesterday, and the upper rivers were also stationary when the last arrivals were coming down. The weather was pleasant yesterday, after additional heavy rains Sunday night. The wharf is being closely shingled with boats again. Tonnage continues greatly in excess of the demand.

RIVER PACKETS.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(UNION LINE)

PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE	CAPT. M. A. COX.
TELEGRAPH	CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN	CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.
GALLATIN	CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 5 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

For further particulars, inquire of WM. McELROY, Agent, At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh. L. COLVIN, Agent, Brownsville, Penna.
fe15

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minnehaha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Those enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN FLACK, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to R. C. GRAY.
au28

Monongahela River Packets.

PEOPLE'S LINE

OF STEAMERS

(INCORPORATED)

PITTSBURGH,

Monongahela City, Brownsville AND GENEVA.

THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers

CHIEFTAIN	R. R. ABRAMS, Commander.
ELECTOR	ROBT. PHILLIPS, "

The ELECTOR leaves Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m. Returning—leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m. and Brownsville at 4 p. m.

The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.

Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M., and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

This Company have FIRST CLASS WHARF-BOATS at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO CHARGE for Commission on Eastern Freights.

THIS LINE will not Run Boats on the Sabbath.

APPLY ON BOARD OR TO

JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT.

On Wharfboat, foot of Grant St.
my11-tf

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first class Side wheel Passenger steamers:

BAYARD	GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
LENI LEOTI	J. HAMILTON, Master.
FOREST CITY	JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9 30 P. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9 30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M., and Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 A. M.

☞ Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 3:05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2:25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river, and at Parkersburg with early train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line of packets to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

☞ On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1 45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7 A. M., next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,

At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh. Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M.
au14

Wheeling and Parkersburg.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 M.

The fine light draught passenger steamer NEW STATE, Capt. W. H. HARLAN, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
au28 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, SEPT. 6.

The fine passenger steamer IDA REES, Captain R. REES, commander, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Saturday, Sept. 1st, taking freight from all the lower ports to New Orleans.

For freight or passage apply on board.
au30

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.

THURSDAY, Sept 4.

The new light draught passenger steamer W. A. CALDWELL, JOHN WOODBURN, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to
se3 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

THURSDAY, September 6th.

The fine passenger steamer VAN BUREN, Capt. W. B. NOWLAND, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or
se3 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING AND SUMMER

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. TANNER,

No. 56 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is just receiving his large and well selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND STRAW GOODS

Most of which are made expressly for him and warranted

PRIME GOOD GOODS,

Which he will sell by the case or dozen at Eastern prices. Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

J. P. TANNER,

je24-3m 56 WOOD STREET.

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL, No. 122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 24 St. Clair street.

A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Boots, Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.
ap26-6meod JOHN SNODGRASS.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER .... JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

WHEELING ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. MAIER .... J. S. M'KINLEY.

MAIER & McKINLEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Steamboat Agents and Wharfboat Proprietors.

AGENTS for the PITTSBURGH and PARKERSBURGH DAILY PACKET LINE, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boat Stores,

At 41 Water Street.

Boats supplied and freights received at all hours.
jy7-tf

PARKERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. B. NEAL .... J. S. M'KINLEY.

Neal & McKinley,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS AND

WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS.

Agents for the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg Daily Packet Line. Agents of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Crude Refined, and Lubricating Oils.
jy7-tf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. ROBINSON .... BURD C. LEVI.

MOORHEAD & CO.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

AGENTS OF PENNA. CENTRAL R. R.

No. 20 WALL STREET, Louisville, Ky.

Referring to the above we would inform our friends that we will continue business under the same style as heretofore, and at the old stand, our B. C. LEVI giving, as heretofore, the river business his special attention.
W. E. ROBINSON,
jy19 RM BURD C. LEVI.

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. B. HENDRICK,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchant

AND WHARFBOAT PROPRIETOR.

CAIRO, ILL.

All steamers, in passing Cairo, make their first landing at Wharfboat hence forwarding goods in the hands of the proprietor are always sure to be shipped promptly. Especial y goods consigned to care of E. B. HENDRICK, Cairo, will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications relative to freights will be promptly answered.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—JOSEPH WALTON, THOMAS FAWCETT.
je13-3m

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERRY SHULTZ,

DEALER IN

HIDES, LEATHER AND WOOL,

NO. 41 WALNUT STREET,

Between Second and Third, near Barnums Hotel, opposite Cathedral,
mh5-6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

mh10-eod

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and sold.

OFFICERS.

A. PATTERSON, President,	JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier,

JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON,	WM. REED,
JAMES McCANDLESS,	ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
CHARLES LOCKHART,	WM. DOUGLAS,
WM. H. BROWN,	WM. S. HAVEN.
JOHN MELLON.	

[au2-eod

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER. (Late Secretary of State.)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same office and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	JOHN WILSON,

WM. K. NIMICK.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
sef JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.

Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

GEO. C. POTTS, President.	H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r

Miners and shippers of best

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,

For gas manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.

Barges loaded with dispatch.

Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.

Office, 31 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

T. N. PATTERSON,
je22-3m-eod Superintendent.

COAL! COAL! COAL

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal

YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,

NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied.
se2-tf

COAL—COKE—LIME.

J. MESKIMEN.

DEALER IN

Connellsville Coke, Youghiogheny Coal, and Eastern White Lime.

Families furnished with Coal at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for the Western trade. Office No. 269 PENN ST., corner of Hand.
au3TM

COKE, COAL, LIME—

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD.—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE.—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.
je28

LITHOGRAPHERS.

A. HANI,

(Successor to DUFF & HANI,)

Practical Lithographers,

Nos. 2 AND 4 ST. CLAIR ST., AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c.

All orders delivered, satisfactorily and promptly attended to.
au17

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh.
au3-3m

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

GENERAL PARTNERS.	SPECIAL PARTNERS.
REUBEN MILLER,	SAMUEL M. KIER,
GEO. W. BARR,	SAMUEL DUFF.
CHAS. PARKIN,	

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.

OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.

IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.
Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. je18-1y

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,

Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 160 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
jeo

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mula, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
jy28

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumen Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty.
au21-1y

O. S. BRYAN .... JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 56 and 58 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard.
ied

TOBACCO AND SECARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE ...JAS. B. M'CLELLAND...SAM'L H. DAUIT

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west.
mh9

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts,

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

jy5 AND FAMILY RECIPES.

PARK & BRILL,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes. Also, California and imported Wines and Liquors.

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold.
se5-1y

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR

Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia,

WILL BE HELD AT

PITTSBURGH,

September 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 1866,

ON THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS

THE IRON CITY PARK.

Premiums Amounting to Nearly $4,000

Will be distributed. Suitable arrangements have been made for the display of Mechanical Improvements, Fine Arts, Domestic and Foreign Goods, Farm and Horticultural Implements, Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. The grounds will be open to the public on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single ticket, admitting one person	25 cents
Children under 12 years	10 cents
Horse and rider	50 cents
Buggy and one person	50 cents
Two horse vehicle and persons	75 cents

All exhibitors will be entitled to a ticket of free admission during the Fair.

Ample arrangements have been made for the supply of steam power, &c.

An address on

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Will be delivered during the Fair by Colonel S. P. Harris, Editor of the *Ohio Farmer.*

COMPETITION BEYOND THE STATE.

The Society makes the field of competition co-extensive with the United States, and cordially invites the citizens therein to compete for the prizes.

THE HORSE CIRCLE

Will be opened to Lady Equestrians on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

On and after August 27th an office will be opened at Phelps, Parke & Co's Warehouse, No. 10 St. Clair street, for the purpose of receiving entries and sale of tickets. Hay and straw will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for exhibition, and grain will be provided at the lowest cash prices to exhibitors who may desire to purchase.

For any information relative to the Fair address the Corresponding Secretary.

JOHN E. PARKE, President.
JAMES S. NEGLEY,
au25 2tawtd Corresponding Secretary.

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Pittsburgh References—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., R. & J. Davis, R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Shoenberger & Co.
au31-3md-3tw

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2 00 a m	Day Express	3 00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6 20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6 30 a m
Brinton No. 1	7 50 a m	Altoona Accom	7 50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8 50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	11 25 a m
Johnstown ac	9 50 a m	Wall's No. 2	10 20 a m
Baltimore Exp	1 00 p m	Wall's No. 3	11 50 a m
Phila. Express	1 30 p m	Johnstown Ac	2 50 p m
N. York Exp	1 50 p m	Braddock No. 1	3 40 p m
Wall's No. 3	2 05 p m	Phila. Express	4 10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4 00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4 50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5 50 p m	Wall's No. 5	6 05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7 00 p m	Fast Line	10 15 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10 15 p m	Wall's No. 6	10 50 p m
Day Express	10 50 p m		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2 00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1:50 p. m., Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

my21 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS.

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after SUNDAY, August 12, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrive
Mail	2:00 A. M.	3:40 P.
Express	2:10 P. M.	9:55 P.
Fast Line	10:50 P. M.	10:30 A.
Way Accommodation	6:00 A. M.	7:10 P.
Mansfield Accommodation	9:35 A. M.	1:15 P.
Steubenville Accom	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A.

	Morning Train.	Evening Train.	Night
Leave PITTSB'H	2:00 a.m.	2:10 p.m.	10:30 p.
Ar've Columbia	11:20 a.m.	10:50 p.m.	7:10 a.
" Cincinnati	4:20 p.m.	4:45 a.m.	12:05 p.
" Indianapi's	7:55 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4:00 p.
" Ter. Haute	11:35 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	9:30 p.
" St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:35 p.m.	7:00 a.
" Louisville	5:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	8:35 p.
" Cairo	1:15 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	9:00 a.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
JOHN DURAND, Gen. Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER, Gen. Eastern Pass'r Agt.
au0

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2 05 A. M.	Chicago Ex	2 20 A.
Cleveland Ex	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp	2 20 "
Erie & Y'gn Ex	5 50 "	Chicago Exp	10 40 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 10 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	6 45 "	Chicago Exp	2 50 P.
Cl. & Whg. Ex	1 55 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 40 "
Chicago Ex	2 10 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 35 "
Wheeling Exp	4 35 "	Chicago Ex	9 30 "
Chicago Ex	11 00 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex	9 20 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accm	9 00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accm	6 50 A.
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 15 "
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 00 "
New Castle "	2 25 P. M.	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	" "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 20 "
Leetsdale "	10 15 "	" "	7 05 "

☞ 11 00 P. M. leaves Sun'y and not on Saturd'y. ☞ 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS,
jy30 General Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac	6 30 A. M.	12 20 P.
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 00 "	6 00 P.
First Hulton Accom	9 00 "	11 20 A.
Parnassus do	11 00 "	2 00 P.
Second Kiskiminetas Ac	1 30 P. M.	
Second Hulton Accom	2 30 "	4 40 P.
Exp., to & from Man'ng	4 00 "	10 05 A.
Third Hulton Accom	4 45 "	6 50 P.
Fourth "	6 20 "	8 45 P.
Soda Works		8 00 "

The Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works Station at 8 10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh at 1 P. M., arriving Soda Works at 2 50 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE,
jy31 Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	10:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

ATLANTIC

AND

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W.

AT MANSFIELD.

FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c.

Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily

11.0 P. M., 2.05 A. M., 2.10 P. M.

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Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W. LEAVE PITTSBURGH 3.50 A. M., and Allegheny 3:30 P. M.

83 Miles of Travel Saved.

Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.

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Be sure they read via Atlantic & Great Western Railway

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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. F. FULLER,
mh8 GENERAL TICKET AGENT.

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200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba, 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
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